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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Another Meeting of the Committee---Nothing Done.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Soldiers' Orphans' Department Investigation—Military History—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway—Obscene Advertisements—Bills Passed Finally.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1870.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-night.

A discussion ensued as to whether Messrs. Moore, Kemble and McGrath, ex-State Treasurers, should be examined this evening, they being present, or whether a demand should be made on Mr. Irwin to testify.

Chairman Billingfelt submitted to the Committee the report which he proposed presenting to the Legislature to-morrow, announcing Mr. Irwin's refusal to be sworn.

Mr. Brooke offered a resolution to continue the policy heretofore acted upon, and that Mr. Irwin's examination be completed before any other witnesses be called.

The Committee then retired for private consultation, after which Mr. Wallace, from the Committee, moved adjournment. Agreed to, without further business.

It seems that in consultation the Committee adopted two resolutions, one by Mr. Brooke, to the effect that this examination be postponed until formal action on Gen. Irwin's refusal be taken; the other, by Mr. Wallace, that the Committee meet to-morrow afternoon at half-past four to examine ex State Treasurers, and to transact other business as may be brought before them, and that all ex-treasurers be notified accordingly.

SENATE.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on Education of last session, continued for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the soldiers' orphans' department, made a report completely exonerating Col. Geo. F. McFarland, State Superintendent, from all fraud or complications in fraud.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Mr. LOWRY called up the bill paying the State Historian and his clerks for last year's work, which, after considerable discussion, passed—yeas 23, nays 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HOWARD: Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.

Relating to change of forms of action.

Declaring that a loan to a firm, association or corporation, upon the terms of receiving a share of profits, shall not make the party loaning a partner.

Relating to Pawnbrokers.

Mr. WHITE: Relating to compensation of county commissioners and county and township auditors, general bill.

CONCURRENCE.

The resolution from the House recalling from the Governor the bill prohibiting the publication of obscene advertisements, for special amendment, was concurred in.

THE TREASURY INQUEST.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee not to proceed further with the Treasury investigation until the Chairman made a report, as instructed, whether Mr. Irwin had refused to be examined, and until a definite disposal of it. He said Mr. Billingfelt was ready to report, but had delayed because the understanding was that other State Treasurers, who were already subpœned, should appear.

Mr. SHIPPEN did not understand Mr. Billingfelt ready to report, because the Committee had not yet been consulted.

Mr. BROOKE said his motion in Committee instructing the chairman to report Mr. Irwin's refusal, was in connection with his motion to subpœna other Treasurers. Both motions passed.

Mr. WALLACE said this was not his understanding. After the passage of the resolution directing the report, the Chairman was directed to subpœna other State Treasurers. That was with the understanding that they would be here the next evening, and the report was to be made the following Friday morning. But they were not here and the report was delayed with full understanding.

Mr. HOWARD said he introduced the resolution for a single purpose. There was undoubtedly some reason why that report had not been properly made to the Senate. He understood now that the report would be made to-morrow. But the Committee would meet again to-night. What they would do he did not know, or care, but the Senate should control the Committee. Whenever a witness takes his stand in court, there was no room for another until he was disposed of. General Irwin stood in contempt of the Committee and Senate.

Mr. LOWRY justified the action of the Chairman, Mr. Billingfelt, and of the Committee. It was well known that there was an agreement among all ex State Treasurers to refuse to answer certain questions. They should all be treated alike and this resolution should not pass.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said he had made up his mind rather to suffer persecution than to drag improper matters before the Senate. He thanked Mr. Wallace for his explanation. He had been ordered by the Committee to send the Sergeant-at-Arms to Philadelphia and get all the ex-treasurers together, so as to enable him to report them in a body.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till afternoon.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

In the afternoon the following bills were passed finally:

Declaring the children of parents who were aliens when married legal heirs of such parents.

Providing for the registration of railroad bonds and other railroad securities.

Allowing canal companies to construct and operate lateral railroads of ten miles.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Business unimportant.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Ku-Klux Lawlessness—The Jail at Kanawha Delivered of its Prisoners.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WHEELING, March 9—United States Marshal Slack writes from Charleston, Kanawha county, the recently selected Capital of the State, under date of March 3rd, that an organized band of armed Ku Klux entered the town in open daylight on the morning of the 2nd, and advancing to the jail with keys and other fixtures deliberately unlocked the outer and cell doors, releasing the prisoners. To those who happened to be present cocked revolvers were presented, with threats if an alarm was given death would be their portion. The organization is said to be wide spread and the civil authorities powerless. In view of the speedy removal of the capital to Charleston, the Governor, it is said, will call upon the Government for military aid to suppress the lawlessness.

LOUISVILLE.

The Allegheny City Delegation on their Winding Way.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—The delegation of Allegheny City citizens arrived here this morning, and after a thorough inspection of the city water works left for Cincinnati. They will reach home on Saturday.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Illegal Imprisonment of an American in St. Domingo The House Georgia Bill Reported—Distilled Spirits in Bond—Barbarism and Inhumanity in Cuba—The Funding Bill Further Discussed and Amended. HOUSE: Postal Express—New York and Washington Air Line Railroad—The Military Bill—Centennial of American Independence—Reduction of Mileage.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY presented a petition and made remarks relative to the illegal imprisonment by the Dominican Government of Dennis S. Hatch, merchant of San Domingo and an American citizen. He had been brought before the military tribunal on a frivolous charge and sentenced to be shot. He was pardoned by the Dominican Senate on the condition of leaving the Island, but was prevented from so doing by the Government and returned to prison. Our Consul's efforts to release him were fruitless.

Mr. FERRY moved a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the message from the President on the subject, in the hope of speedy action.

Mr. SUMNER inquired whether the Senator had any suggestion to make to the Committee.

Mr. FERRY replied he would suggest to the President of the United States to demand peremptorily the release of Hatch, and if the demand was not complied with to enforce it by our naval force in the neighborhood of San Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER thought it would be preferable to recommend judicial proceedings by Dominican Government as to the cause of detention.

Mr. FERRY expressed the belief that the real cause of the imprisonment of the person referred to was that he possessed certain knowledge concerning the effort to swindle the United States Government out of a large sum of money in the purchase of the Island. Our Consular agent having been expressly promised that Hatch should be released, and the promise having been flagrantly disregarded, he thought it better for the American Government to employ a more forcible argument than words.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House joint resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits from the bonded warehouses, with recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. BAYARD, on behalf the minority of the Committee, expressed the hope that the recommendation of the majority would not be the sense of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to admit Georgia to representation in Congress. He said the Committee had instructed him to report it back with the statement that the conditions annexed to the bills of February 23, were the same annexed to the bills recognizing Virginia and Mississippi as entitled to representation, and which the Senate had twice adopted, the Committee believing it unnecessary to take up the question of views in reference to these conditions. The first proviso was in accordance with the recent report of the Committee relative to the election of State officers.

Mr. THAYER inquired if there was a minority report.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied negatively.

Mr. STEWARD wished to have it understood that several members of the Committee did dissent, and the fact would be known at the proper time.

Subsequently Mr. TRUMBULL made an ineffectual effort to take up the Georgia bill, so as to dispose of it at once.

Mr. SHERMAN objected, as the debate would have the effect of delaying the regular order, the funding bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) called up the House bill making deficiencies in appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution declaring that the conduct of the Spanish insurgents and of persons suspected of sympathy with insurgents, in mutilating the dead and disregard of age, sex and condition, is cruel, inhuman and barbarous and deserves the reprobation of the civilized world.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that if the Senator from Kansas purposed adducing evidence in support of the resolution, it would be well to bring forward the evidence of the other side. He was informed that several hundred Spaniards had been shot by the insurgents, he understood by order of General Quesada.

Mr. POMEROY replied, evidence would be presented doing justice to both sides, and on his motion the joint resolution was laid on table and ordered printed.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced bill to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, with branches and connections. It grants twenty sections of land per mile on each side of the road. Referred to Committee on Pacific railroads.

The Funding bill was then resumed, and the motion of Mr. Davis to recommit the bill with instructions was defeated without division.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Corbett, to strike out the provision for foreign agencies, the debate was continued upon the general subject.

Mr. SCOTT advocated the propositions of which he had given notice: first, new bonds should be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and second, that the negotiation be open to the inspection of the public.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., said not the slightest evidence was shown in the discussion that a less rate of interest than five per cent. would be attained. In regard to the one per cent. commission, he said the gentlemen attending the loan included not merely the agencies of bankers, but the cost of printing, engraving and expressage. Whether one per cent. or one-half per cent. was allowed, he was entirely confident no more would be used than could be plausibly necessary. Upon the proposition for a substitution of bonds by banks he thought it neither fair nor honest to compel banks to accept of security that would be less valuable than that the Government now held for the redemption of their bills. If banks were not taxed enough, they ought to be taxed more, but their securities should be left whole, so that no one who has made investment in a banking institution may have cause to complain of Congress.

Mr. POMEROY suggested an amendment he proposed to offer and the reasons therefor.

Mr. FOWLER read an argument on finances, after which the amendment by Mr. Morrill, Vt., to the first section, to insert the words "not exceeding," in order that the rate of interest may be less but not exceed five per cent., was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., then moved to amend the second section so as to make the rate of interest on $400,000,000 of bonds therein provided for not exceeding 5 instead of 6 per cent.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the amendment, believing to say the rate shall not exceed 5 per cent. was equivalent to saying that should be the entire rate. He was in favor of giving the Secretary of the Treasury all power, believing such a course would enable the Government to borrow at 4½ per cent.

Mr. SPRAGUE thought the policy of fixing an arbitrary rate of interest for a number of years a bad one, as it might be impossible in the meantime to fund the debt at a lower rate.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was lost—yeas 8, nays 40.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Casserly, Ferry, Johnson, Morrill, Vt., and Stockton.

The question was then stated to be upon Mr. Corbett's amendment to strike out the 5th section, which provides for the payment of coupons at European agencies.

Messrs. Corbett, Sumner, Chandler and Cameron favored the amendment upon the consideration of national dignity and propriety, believing foreign capitalists should not be appealed to and that the loan shall be recognized at home and abroad as an American loan.

At 4:30 the Senate took a recess until evening.

Evening Session.—The bill giving the consent of Congress to laying tubes or tunnels across the East river from Brooklyn to New York and across the North river from New York to New Jersey, and making them post roads when constructed, was amended and passed.

The Funding bill was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, with a view of meeting the objection to the 5th section, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make coupons of any portion of the four per cent. bonds, payable at the office of an authorized agent of the United States in either the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam or Frankfort.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the whole proposition.

Mr. STOCKTON, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate any information he may have as to the sinking of the United States vessel Oneida by the British steamer Bombay in the harbor of Yokohama. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment to the Funding bill was then adopted—yeas 30, nays 10.

Mr. MORTON, in reply to the assertion that it would be derogatory to our National character to make coupons payable abroad, said the bill contemplated the negotiation of a large part of the bonds in foreign countries. By making coupons payable abroad the saving of interest would be very large.

Mr. CAMERON made some general remarks, in which he gave notice of an intention to offer an amendment to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all fractional currency by the 1st of July.

Mr. Corbett's motion to strike out the 5th section, authorizing foreign agencies, was agreed to—27 yeas, 11 nays.

The amendment of Mr. Scott, requiring negotiation of bonds by officers of the Treasury alone, and all exchanges or sales to be made by public bids, was rejected.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to report and have put on passage the bill to pay to the family of the late E. M. Stanton one year's salary as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. VAN TRUMP objected.

Mr. MUNGEN asked leave to offer a resolution of inquiry under what authority the subordinates of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently seized private property and private papers in New York and elsewhere.

Mr. JENCKS objected.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution directing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of adding a postal express to the mail service, in order that small packages may be sent over the principal mail routes at reasonable rates. Adopted.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a joint resolution for the advancement of naval officers for distinguished services. Referred.

The bill for an air line railroad between New York and Washington came up as the business of the morning hour.

Various amendments as to corporators and also as to details were offered and agreed to.

During the discussion which followed Mr. WOOD denounced the bill as a swindle and said he would guarantee to give to the corporators $2,000,000 for their franchise, to which Mr. INGERSOLL replied he could have it for $1,000,000.

Mr. COX raised the point it was not in order to put up franchises at auction on this floor. He subsequently suggested an amendment which would carry the bill through Congress, viz: To strike out the names of corporators and insert those of members of Congress.

Mr. INGERSOLL, who insisted that Mr. Wood's statement was all braggadocio, moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it.

Mr. SWANN spoke in opposition to the bill, which then went over till the morning hour for Monday.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition of leading business men of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and two hundred others, irrespective of party, asking the abolishment of National banks, the issue of $500,000,000 of greenbacks and to substitute the same for national bank notes and pay in greenbacks at par $340,000,000 of the national 5 20 bonds.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill for the reduction of the number of officers of the army, but yielded to the introduction of bills.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that as soon as the army bill was out of the way he proposed to press the consideration of the tariff and tax bills.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Census, reported the census bill. Recommitted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Penna., introduced a bill to provide for celebrating the 100th anniversary of American independence by holding a National Exposition of the manufactures and products of mines in Philadelphia in 1876. Referred.

Mr. BOLES introduced a bill for the auditing and payment of claims of loyal citizens of the late rebel States; also to provide for several hundred colored people in southern States. Referred.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to regulate mileage. Recommitted. It reduces the mileage from twenty to ten cents per mile and requires travel by the shortest practicable route.

Mr. ARNELL, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill amendatory to the act establishing a bureau of Education. Recommitted.

Mr. LOGAN moved the bill for reducing the number of army officers be considered in Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

The House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Election of Directors—The Report of the President—Hopeful Prospects.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, March 9.—The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad met today and elected directors for the ensuing year as follows: Oliver Ames, Sidney Dillon, John Duff, John B. Alley, C. H. McCormick, W. T. Giddon, R. Hazard, Elisha Atkins, A. E. Lombard, O. S. Chapman, James Brooks, G. M. Dodge, Sidney Dillon, Frederick Nickerson and C. S. Sargent.

The following is the substance of the report made by Oliver Ames, President:

We have spent during the year upon snow sheds and snow fences over $300,000. We have now over five miles of snow sheds and nearly fifty miles of snow fences, in addition to the large amount of snow fences put up last year. The experiment thus far this winter shows our road can be run without serious hindrance or obstruction from snow. The snows of the present winter have been the same as last, and we have but in one instance been obstructed over twenty-four hours. Our Superintendent is confident we can keep our road free from snow as the roads of New England and New York. The express business over the road was fully investigated last summer and we have come to the conclusion it would be for the interests of the road to dissolve our connection with Wells, Fargo & Co. and do this business ourselves. The results of the change have been to increase the receipts about thirty per cent. above what we received from Wells, Fargo & Co. For the purpose of utilizing telegraph lines we have made connection with the A. and P. Telegraph Company, through which we are getting a large portion of our telegraph service free and have the expectation of realizing a handsome income from the $3,300,000 of stock we receive from the A. and P. Telegraph Company for the use of our lines for commercial purposes, should this company make connection with the Central Pacific Company, as they now expect, and secure a fair share of the California business. The earnings of the road for the months reported since first opened amount to $6,300,000. We anticipate the gross earnings for the ensuing year will reach $12,000,000, and shall not be surprised should they largely exceed it. The net income from this will pay all the interests with a handsome dividend upon the stock, should we not need it for improvements upon the road.

—The Supreme Council of the Knights of Pythias have resolved to allow the Grand Lodges of the several States represented the organization, and including Nebraska, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, six Past Grand Chancellors, to be elected from Past Grand Chancellors in good standing at the next sessions.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Appropriations—Spirits in Bond—Colored People Sent South—The President at the Capitol.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1870.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations are ready to report the naval appropriation bill. The amount is not over fifteen and a half millions. Much progress has also been made with consular, postoffice and army bills.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

The Senate Finance Committee were equally divided to-day on the House resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits in bond to three years from the date of entry, with a charge of one cent a gallon per month after the first year. Three of the committee report simply against its passage, and the other three report that two years time should be given with a charge of half a cent a gallon per month after the first year.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

The President spent several hours in the President's room at the Capitol today, in conversation with Senators. This is the first time any President visited the Capitol and occupied the room set apart for him, except during the closing hours of Congress.

PROVIDENT AID SOCIETY.

The Provident Aid Society to-day dispatched a second party of colored men with their families to Mississippi to work on plantations. There were eleven men in the party and thus far twenty-two have left. Fifty families are expected to go next week.

EDITOR KILLED.

Private dispatches received here to-day report that Col. John Wilder, editor of the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, was killed to-day by James Hutchinson. His death was instantaneous.

THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

Col. Baker's Report of His Attack.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 9.—The following is Col. Baker's report of his recent attack upon the Piegan Indians:

Fort Shaw, M. T., February 18, 1870.—To Brevet Major J. T. McGinness, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, District of Montana: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout made by me against the hostile Piegan and Blood Indians. Pursuant to special orders, No. 62, Headquarters District Montana, I left Fort Ellis the 6th of January with two squadrons of the Second Cavalry, consisting of company H Captain Bull, company L, Brevet Major Lewis Thompson, company G, Captain S. H. Morton, and company F, under command of Lieut. G. C. Dane. Arrived at Fort Shaw on the 14th. On our arrival at Fort Shaw Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Higbee was ordered to report to me with a detachment of fifty-five mounted infantry, and Captain R. A. Torry, with his company of 13th infantry. I left Fort Shaw on the 19th and marched to Telan, where we remained in camp until the morning of the 20th, when we broke camp and marched to Marias River, arriving there on the morning of the 23d. On succeeding in surprising the camp of Heavy Runner and Big Horn. We killed one hundred and seventy-three Indians, captured over a hundred women and children and three hundred horses. I ordered Lieutenant Doone to remain in this camp and destroy all property while I marched down the river after the camp of Mountain Chief, who I understood was camped about 40 miles below. After marching sixteen miles I found a camp of seven lodges that had been abandoned in great haste leaving every thing. The Indians had scattered in every direction, and it was impossible to pursue them. The lodges were burnt next morning and the command started for the Northwest Fur Company's station, arriving there on the 25th. I had a consultation of the Bloods and had a consultation with them, making them give up all their stolen stock. They promised they would be responsible for the good behaviour of their tribe. On the 26th we started for Fort Shaw, where we arrived on the 29th January. The cavalry command left Fort Ellis on the 21st, arriving here on the sixth of February, having made a march of about 600 miles in one month, and this in the coldest weather that has been known in Montana for years. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the command for their conduct during the whole expedition.

The result of the expedition is one hundred and seventy-three killed, over one hundred prisoners, women and children. These were allowed to go free, as it was ascertained that some of them had the small pox. Forty-four lodges, with all their supplies and stores, were destroyed and three hundred horses captured. Our casualties were one man killed and one man with a broken leg from a fall off his horse.

Very respectfully
your obedient servant,
E. M. BAKER,
Maj. 2d Cavalry, Bev't. Col. U. S. A.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—Governor Austin has refused to approve the female suffrage bill for the reason that the clause submitting this amendment to a vote of the females as well as males is unconstitutional, as females are not legal voters, and therefore incompetent to vote upon this or any other subject until the disability is removed by a vote of the legal voters. The Governor also objects to the proposition as being premature, and says as yet there is little or no evidence of any public sentiment among the people at large in the State in favor of the proposed change, and it is attempted by this act to force a question upon the people and inaugurate a campaign upon an issue which they have not made, and in which they have manifested no interest.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—After three night sessions for debate on the proposition to submit to the people a constitutional amendment extending to women the right of suffrage, the whole matter was last night indefinitely postponed by a vote of 63 to 37.

The constitutional amendment abolishing the double liability clause was adopted; and that abolishing the oath of office was defeated; and the proposition to prevent an appropriation of public money to any sectarian institutions, referred.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—The bill for the removal of the State Capital was defeated last night by a vote of 56 to 30.

A Deadly Affray.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—About nine o'clock to-night J. Spahr and Caleb W. Baldwin got into an altercation at the Southern livery stable in the rear of the Southern Hotel, about a letter which Spahr accused Baldwin of writing. Blows followed words and they were separated, whereupon each drew a pistol and fired almost simultaneously. Baldwin was shot through the heart and died immediately. Spahr was shot in the head and now lies in the Sisters' Hospital delirious, and is not expected to recover. Baldwin is only twenty years old. He is the son of highly respectable and wealthy parents. Spahr is 22 and a river pilot. There was a woman at the the bottom of the affair.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Infallibility Dogma Controversy—Speculative Interest in American Securities—English Conservative Banquet—Court Martial of Rioters at Havana.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9.—The German and Austrian Bishops have decided to oppose the promulgation of infallibility and all new dogmas. It is generally hoped that the Pope will not precipitate a collision with European powers.

John Bright is still rusticating in the mountains of Wales. His health is improving.

The *Times* attributes the decline of American commerce to a want of good ships and cheap freights, caused by the refusal to purchase ships abroad or import materials at low prices.

A strong speculative interest in American securities is developing here and on the continent.

The monitors Montonamah and Terror are under orders to leave the present week, the former for the West Indies and the latter for Hampton Roads.

The Conservative association held a banquet to-night at the city Terminus Hotel. R. N. Fowler, Member Parliament for Falmouth, occupied the chair. He was supported on the right by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Hamilton, Sir J. Parkinson, Messrs. G. W. Hunt and J. R. Mowbray and John Hay, and on the left by the Duke of Abercorn, Earl of Aberganny, Sir Stafford Northcali, Mr. Lyall and others. Some four hundred guests were present, including most of the principal men of the Conservative party. Mr. Disraeli was unable to be present.

There is a growing tendency to oppose Mr. Forster's education bill, especially among non-conformists.

In the Commons this evening the bill establishing a rate to provide for the maintenance of paupers' inmates in Scotland was rejected by a majority of 117.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 9.—It is understood that other Catholic powers will join France in her demands for special representatives in the Ecumenical Council. Prince De La Tour d'Auvergne Lamagouis will probably be appointed as one of these representatives.

The police no longer permit the friends of Rochefort to visit him in prison.

Another demonstration was made by Conseriptes, at Lyons, yesterday. The disorder was quelled without serious trouble.

It is reported the small pox has broken out among the political prisoners.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day a debate took place on the government of Algeria. Jules Favre demanded that the the affairs of that province be regulated through the legislation of both Chambers and not the *senatus consultum*. M. Ollivier replied that the Ministry desired to place other departments of the administration under the control of the legislative bodies, and they were now consulting with the Emperor on the best method of effecting such changes.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 9.—A military court martial has been in session for the trial of persons accused of causing the riot in Villa Nueva theatre last year. Of the the number tried, Senors Bransoza, Valdes, Pons, Cisneros, Rivero and Valiente have been found guilty and sentenced to death. Senors Santa Celeo, Parra and Latarre were acquitted. The above named are in New York.

The *Diario* says the number of insurgents at Guines exceeds one hundred. The *Diario* says fifty-six of the number have been killed by troops and according to telegraphic dispatches the rest are completely surrounded.

The Havana journals contain accounts of the dispersion and killing of two hundred insurgents belonging to the band of Maximo Gomez near Bayamo.

A party of insurgents attacked the Armada plantation near Santiago De Cuba and killed six operatives.

The Free Masons lately arrested for holding a meeting are still in jail.

Sugar active, with sales at 8@8¼c for No. 1 and 2.

ITALY.

ROME, March 9.—The Pope temporizes, hoping to obtain a vote on the dogma of infallibility prior to the arrival of the French Commissioner.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—The steamer Maine, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, March 9.—The steamer Nestorian, from Portland, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 9.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92⅝; account 93. American securities: 6's, 90⅞; 65s, 90¼; 67s, 89⅝; ten-forties, 87¾; Erie, 21½; Illinois Central, 113¾; Great Western, 29.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—Bonds firm at 95⅞@96.

PARIS, March 9.—Bourse dull at 74 francs 47 centimes.

LONDON, March 9.—Linseed cake 9s 15d. Tallow 45s 6d and market dull. Linseed firm. Refined petroleum is 10d@1s 10½d. Turpentine quiet and steady at 30s 6d.

HAVRE, March 9.—Cotton heavy: low middling afloat 129¼f.

BREMEN, March 9.—Petroleum firm and unchanged.

HAMBURG, March 9.—Petroleum firm at 15 marc bancos, 10s.

NORTH CAROLINA.

County of Allemance Declared in a State of Insurrection by the Governor—Militia Called Out.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RALEIGH, March 9.—Gov. Holden has issued a proclamation declaring the county of Allemance in a state of insurrection because of various outrages by bands of men armed and disguised, among them the hanging of the negro at Graham. After alluding to several lawless acts he states information has been received that late abolding citizens have been whipped, shot, scourged and threatened with further violence if they do not conform to the political standard set up by assassins. He avers the whole power of the State government to put a stop to outrages, and says the criminals who escape to adjoining counties will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities such counties will also be declared in insurrection. The State militia will now be sent to Allamance, and, if necessary, the Federal troops will be called upon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Further Returns of the Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CONCORD, March 9—Returns from 202 towns gives Stearns 32,987, Bedell 22,864; Flint, 6,897; Barrows, 1,159. The remaining towns all give about five thousand, leaving Governor Stearn's majority at about twelve hundred. The Republicans will have about fifty of a majority in the House. The vote for Senators elect, four Republicans, four Democrats and one Labor Reformer, and there is one vacancy.

LATER—Returns from 214 towns do not materially change former estimates of the result.

Rev. Dr. Barrows not being a constitutional candidate, his vote may be thrown out, thus increasing Gov. Stearn's majority.

Deliberate Murder of an Editor in Kansas City.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 9.—While Col. John Wilder, editor and one of the proprietors of the *Journal of Commerce*, of this city, was conversing with Mr. Hudson, city clerk, near the entrance to the Court House, about 11 o'clock this morning, James A. Hutchison, a butcher, approached with a drawn revolver and said to Wilder, "Prepare to defend yourself." At the same moment, the ball entering Mr. Wilder's left breast and passing through both lungs, lodged near the shoulder joint. Wilder died in about twenty minutes. Hutchinson was immediately arrested. No cause is assigned for the shooting. Wilder was a native of Boston and one of our most active and prominent citizens. His death has produced intense excitement.

CHICAGO.

The Allegheny Delegation Visit—The Sewerage System—Notes on City Improvements—The Spirit of Progress, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 6, 1870.

Chicago has not only been wise in water matters, but has exercised equal good judgment and prudence in providing the city with a proper system of sewerage. Next to water, and indeed of paramount importance, we must regard the subject of drainage; and both should go together. It is, perhaps, not saying to much to assert that Chicago has in use the most comprehensive and complete system of sewerage of any city in the country. The plan secures proper drainage, and promotes the public health; it is simple in all its details, and yet thoroughly practical. The general plan is established, and on record. House builders are compelled to conform to its requirements rigidly and faithfully in all the stipulated details. The sewers are constructed at such depths below the surface as to afford complete drainage to vaults and sub-cellars. The water closet system is enforced and all filth, as well as house waste and surface water is carried at once into the sewer and run off into the river. Great trouble in drainage here has been encountered in cleansing and keeping open the sewers, the city being a level plain, but that difficulty has been obviated by the skillful arrangement of the water connections. That the Chicago sewers are kept clean, fresh and pure is a noteworthy fact, and it seems all the more surprising since in the majority of places they are laid to grades not exceeding two inches to the hundred feet, and in some instances only thirty inches to a mile. An observable fact also is that nearly all the mains sewers, which are built of brick, vary in diameter from one to two feet, no larger. Think of that, John Finn! During the past year the city laid over nine miles of sewers, four of which were of vitrified clay pipe, similar to that recently introduced into Allegheny. Two miles were laid of two foot brick work. In the small main sewers brick is used in preference to the pipe on account of its porosity or capacity for absorption. These manufacturers have been found in a great number of cases on record to answer more satisfactorily the purposes of drainage than larger ones. An instance: In Brooklyn, N. Y., a five foot sewer was laid by the city authorities. The drainage was not complete. A twelve inch pipe was run through the sewer and the latter abandoned by being filled with earth, and the result was most gratifying. This is the prominent method the country have in most cases abandoned the large tunnel sewers and resorted to small conduits with plenty of water as an auxiliary.

In the construction of sewers every needful precaution is taken to prevent their being choked by accumulations of solid matter or otherwise rendered unserviceable from the deposit of improper material. Lateral junctions at right angles with the main sewer are not allowed in any case, but to the contrary all connections or divergences are made by acute angles or long sweeping curves. Where pipe is used, it is manufactured in accordance with this angle idea. The principle will cost no intelligent person a moment's thought to discover its great advantage and accruing benefits. All sewers have branches thrown out along the line at intervals of twelve or thirty feet, for the purpose of affording accommodation to the houses. Manholes occur about every two hundred feet, in order to facilitate the cleaning of the sewers. The system adopted to clean the sewer is very simple and effective. It is called "flushing" and Mr. Chesborough kindly afforded our party an opportunity of witnessing the operation. A huge wagon containing a tank capable of holding sixty barrels of water, and hauled by four horses are taken to a manhole, and after gates were closed, cutting off communication by the lateral pipe with the sewer, the entire column of water was suddenly precipitated into the manhole, and the filth was driven out and clear down through the sewer to the river, and was carried out as pleasant as the balm of a thousand flowers, but something akin to our ex-Mayor's chariot, which we will wager will throw a solid stream through a four inch nozzle further than any other machine in the country, and raise a louder odor—Chicago not excepted. When the filth is too solid to be thus "flushed" out, joints of rods and cross chains are used between the manholes. These systems do away with the necessity of puncturing or tearing up parts of sewers to clean them, a damaging practice so much in vogue at home. Everything connected with the sewers is under most perfect control.

Chicago has practically abandoned cesspools and made universal the water closet system. By a basin, sunk at the terminus of the sewer, the heavy matter falling but fluids or dissolved masses can enter the sewer from houses. The lessee or residents of premises must look to keeping these reservoirs clean. Altogether the sewerage system of Chicago commends itself in high terms, and while Allegheny has already in use a general plan of drainage, we think Pittsburgh should give the matter more attention. The hap-hazard way of doing things in this line at home should be remedied, and it never can be, till a comprehensive and complete system is adopted.

MORE ON THE WATER.

It may be appropos to observe that Chicago has in use a newly invented fire plug. By means of which water can be partially or entirely shut off without interfering with the mains or stopping the supplies in the square or neighborhood. A prominent feature of the city is the number of drinking fountains on public thoroughfares, where in summer weather the thirsty people may be cheaply refreshed. While in Chicago, our party was called upon by Mr. Moses Lane, the celebrated hydraulic engineer of New York. He is engaged at present in planning water and drainage facilities for Milwaukee and Indianapolis. Just here it may be well to remark that we have been fortunate enough to meet with a great number of the leading engineers of the country, and have profited largely from our association and intercourse with them. If the Allegheny gentlemen of the party are not well and thoroughly posted on the water and sewerage business, it will not be because they have not met with those whose ideas of the best that can be obtained These engineers assure us that there is a marvelous awakening from one end of the country, to the other, on the question of pure water and good drainage.

A BIG JOB.

Most persons are aware of the success of the Chicago enterprise of tunneling the river at Washington street, doing away with the drawbridge, that barrier to vessels and bore to pedestrians and drivers. This tunnel consists of a foot passenger avenue and one vehicle ways. It cost nearly $600,000. Another tunnel under the river at La Salle street is now being constructed. It will be superior to the Washington street tunnel in many essential particulars, the engineer having profited by experience with the first. This improvement will cost about half a million, and will hardly be finished inside of the coming eighteen months. The South Branch at Adams street will next be tunneled. The cost of these conveniences are collected by special taxation on the people. It is quite a sight to see a large river dammed and an army of men working night and day, many feet below the bed, to finish a grand enterprise. But this is Chicago.

There were many other things in this city which attracted the attention of the visitors, and altogether the brief visit was enjoyable as well as instructive. Pittsburgh and Allegheny could profitably take several lessons in public improvements from this great young city of the prairie.

H.

—A dispatch from Cincinnati says: Pretty well authenticated rumors are afloat to the effect that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has purchased the Kentucky Central Railroad's line from Covington to Nicholasville, and that under the new ownership the road will at once be extended to Chattanooga, under a charter obtained from the Kentucky Legislature several years ago by the Pennsylvania Central Company. The statement has excited a lively interest at Cincinnati, since it is suspected that President Thompson has awaited the result of the Southern Railroad proposition, to be assured of controlling the most advantageous connections in the South.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Several Nashville houses are paying out silver change.

—Springfield, Ohio, has organized a paid fire department.

—Benj. J. Waters has been nominated as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

—The latest letters from Winnepeg express a belief that nobody has been or will be executed by Riell.

—The planing mill of J. B. Carlisle & Co., in Chicago, was burned yesterday noon. Loss $25,000: insurance $18,000.

—Gen

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

THE later nominations for cadetships, from several of the western districts of this State, have been made after a competitive examination of the various applicants. This excellent plan was adopted by Mr. Covode two years since, and by Gen. J. K. Moorhead last year.

KANAWHA COUNTY, in West Virginia, is reported to be to such an extent under mob law, as to have invited the careful attention of Governor STEVENSON, who will use military force, if need be, to uphold the civil authorities. The situation is the more embarrassing, since the recent Legislature established the State capital at Charleston, the shire town of Kanawha.

THE Republicans of New Hampshire are again victorious over all opposition. The world, the flesh and—the rest, were all combined to chest the people of the old Granite State into an attitude of unfriendliness toward the Administration, but that strategy has won its customary defeat. For an odd year, the vote is tolerably full and the Republican majority respectably decisive.

THE six per cent. bonds of '81 are the longest class of our present obligations, since they cannot be redeemed until their absolute maturity, eleven years hence. This element gives those bonds a higher value by 3@5 per cent. than any others in the market. Nearly all the five-twenties are redeemable now, at the option of the Treasury. If the new five per cent. loan can be placed as expected, the Treasury will call in the five-twenties at par and the holders cannot help themselves. That is all that the funding bill means!

IT IS some months since the people of Cincinnati were distinctly admonished that the proper and only probable plan to insure for them a good Southern railway connection would be to enlist the friendly offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Events support that admonition. Now that Cincinnati has found her Ferguson law to be a delusion and her great expectations at Frankfort a cruel disappointment, she will be grateful for that effective interposition with which our great corporation at last comes to their aid. The purchase of the road to Nicholasville and its certain extension to Chattanooga, by the Pennsylvania Company, supplies the Queen City with all she needs.

AND here is bad news for the ladies again! The pragmatical wretch who happens to be Governor of Minnesota—which his name it is Austin—vetoes the female suffrage amendment of his Legislature, because, by its own terms, it was to be submitted to a vote, irrespective of sex, and because the proposition is at present altogether premature. We will lay a small wager that this Austin is an involuntary old bachelor who has himself been jilted by so many women that he now takes a cruel revenge by sacking the whole sex.

Missouri, too, indefinitely postpones the era of woman's emancipation. The field for missionary effort is still a wide one.

THERE can be no reasonable objection to the neutrality bill which Senator MORTON has reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The pre-existing privilege, granted to friendly powers, to fit out vessels, in our ports, which had been purchased from American builders, has been justified in part by international comity and in a part still greater by the profit thereby enuring to our own people. In depriving ourselves of this class of business, no foreign power has a right to complain as for any want of courtesy. We now make no invidious exceptions, but enact a sweeping exclusion from our ports of all nations engaged in "subduing their American colonists claiming independence." It is simply a re-affirmation of the old Monroe doctrine, but strictly in a passive sense. When we consistently proceed in a more active vindication of that exploded theory, it will be in order for our statesmen, if we have any in Congress, to call a halt.

AMONG our files of bills pending before the Legislature, we find one which shows to what ignorant and mischievous hands the duty of legislation is sometimes entrusted. This bill provides that no creditor, under a contract made before February 28, 1862, shall recover any judgment in our courts against his debtor, after tender made in greenbacks, for more than the face of his debt with interest up to the date of tender; nor shall such judgment bear more than three per cent. interest, or any execution issue thereon until after the Federal treasury resumes cash payments upon all its liabilities. It is one of the Smiths, who claims the contempt of all honest men in his introduction of this precious aggregation of bad morals, and, if possible, worse law. But, even at that, it is of a piece with last week's advertisement from the clerk of the Sinking Fund. Repudiation is cheap enough, when ten to twelve per cent. premium on gold seems to command any amount of public and corporate dishonesty.

A "SUPPLEMENT" to the city sinking-fund Act is before the Senate, at Harrisburg. Its third section directs the "cancellation" of all bonds in the fund, "in such manner as shall effectually prevent their circulation or negotiation." This end can be attained by simply stamping these securities with the words "sinking fund" across their face. That is the present practice of the Federal Treasury, and is properly considered to be quite enough to identify the bonds and secure to them the protection provided for them by law. The word "cancellation" is objectionable. Sinking fund bonds are never cancelled, until after the final absorption of the debt for which the sinking-fund is established. The preservation of the bonds as, of themselves, an ever increasing source of revenue to the fund, is the essence of the "sinking" idea. If Senators have doubts on this point, a brief examination of Ricardo and Adam Smith, whose writings they will find in the State Library, will illuminate their conceptions of the proper nature and offices of a sinking fund—and, we trust, before any mischief be done by a legislative endorsement of an Irish bull.

IF the fifteenth amendment is valid at all, or is to be practically acquiesced in as valid under any circumstances, no legislation is necessary either by Congress or the States in order to give it effect. Every amendment which becomes a part of the Constitution *repeals, proprio vigore*, all State laws and provisions in the State constitutions which are inconsistent with it. The Constitution says of itself that it "shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." If the fifteenth amendment, when declared adopted, is to be regarded as a part of the Constitution, then the State judges will be bound by their oaths to disregard all State laws which make any difference in the rights of voters founded on race or color. A colored man whose vote is refused will have the same remedy as a white man. The courts of justice cannot decline to hear his complaint and grant him redress. If a person should be arraigned for preventing a negro from voting, and should plead the law of the State in justification, the court would disregard the plea if the fifteenth amendment should be held to be a part of the Constitution.

While the New York *World* is clearly right, so far as it goes, in the paragraph above quoted from its columns, it is equally plain that the Legislature, of every State in which the local qualifications for the franchise are varied by the new Federal Article, should not omit to direct the attention of all citizens thereto, by some suitable declaratory act. A bill has been introduced, in our own Legislature, directing the assessment of all colored voters, &c., which will perhaps cover the ground, if it becomes a law.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

When, a year ago, it was first proposed to annul all the existing Indian treaties, and thenceforward to regard these tribes as wards of the nation, and incapable of entering into any valid contract, this journal ventured to intimate its doubts either of the abstract justice, or of the practical statesmanship of the policy proposed. We should not have hesitated, then, to condemn the policy in still more vigorous terms, could we have forseen that, nominally adopted as it was by our government, its less than half-way execution was about to subject the Indian tribes to an experience of injustice and indefensible encroachments, even more flagrantly cruel than any they had yet known. We have done just enough in this direction to strip these miserable savages of the slender shields, in the letter of treaty obligations, which had previously protected them, in some imperfect degree, from robberies by our Agents, plunder by our traders, outrages by our roving frontiersmen, and dispossession from their reservations by our speculating railway corporations. Since treaties no longer had any public validity, was it to be expected that individual citizens would respect any Indian title which stood in their way.

The nation assumed the nominal care and protection of the tribes, but it was little more than in name. We sent to them commissions composed of our best citizens, who talked very beautifully to these ignorant and savage heathen, but we no longer made even the old provision for their material necessities. We inaugurated an admirable scheme of benevolence on paper—and on paper we have substantially left it. We have not executed the solid obligations of the treaties which we have repudiated, and we have almost wholly neglected the equally imperative duties of humanity and justice under our assumed relation of guardianship over our unfortunate dependents. From every quarter of the Indian territory, come up the present complaints of unendurable suffering and menaces of impending danger, a general Indian war threatens to signalize, as soon as the next grass is green, the absolute failure of our Indian policy which, whatever its actual merits or demerits would have been, has never been faithfully applied and practically tested. The responsibility for this failure can only rest with a Congress which gratified its parsimonious spirit at the expense of the National good faith—and will entail upon us yet a ten-fold cost for the small savings of its repudiated engagements.

A QUEER CALCULATION.

The *Free Trader* estimates that it costs on an average one thousand dollars to raise a child in this country from birth to the age of fifteen years, at which age they are assumed to be self-supporting. "Every hundred thousand children (it says) arriving at the age of fifteen has consumed national wealth to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars, without adding one dollar to production." Having established that interesting fact to its own satisfaction, the *Free Trader* concludes as follows:

All Europe labors industriously to produce and raise for us, and to furnish us free of cost, an annual supply of productive power which we could not have purchased ourselves at a cost of less than two hundred millions of dollars. The despised "pauper labor" of Europe, that our Protectionist friends pretend to be so mortally afraid of, presents us each year with a free gift of not less than two hundred millions of dollars, without counting the money or other property that these immigrants themselves bring with them? Truly a more than royal gift! And we wonder we grow rich? Are we doing all that we ought to do to merit the continuance of such favors?

The very opposite of this assertion is true. Protectionists, so far from despising or being afraid of the "pauper labor" of Europe, are doing all that men can do to bring it over here in still larger volume, by laboring to establish more and more American industries, where that labor, now too abundant in Europe, shall find steady and profitable employment; while their antagonists, the Free Traders, are laboring with equal zeal to keep it where it is. The proposition is too plain to require argument. Protection brings the laborer to us—we do not tax him;—free trade only brings to us the products of his labor. Don't you see it?

CHURCH AND STATE.

The New York *World* publishes the following matter in parallel columns, and affects to see a "remarkable similarity" between the positions taken at Rome and at Pittsburgh respectively. We leave the reader to discover the parallel in sentiment and sim, if he can:

ROME.	PITTSBURGH.
CANON XVIII. Whosoever says that the power necessary for the government of a civil state does not emanate from God, or that one is not bound by Divine law to submit himself to such power is repugnant to the natural liberty of men, let him be anathema.	*Resolved*, That civil government is grounded, like the family, in the principles of the nature of man as a social creature; and that it has its powers and functions thus determined by the Creator, and is, therefore, like the family, an ordinance of God.
CANON X. Whosoever says that the Church is not a perfect institution, but merely a corporation, or that it is of such a nature, with regard to civil society or the state, as to be subject to temporal power, let him be anathema.	*Resolved*, That the proposed religious amendment to our national Constitution, so far from infringing any individual's rights of conscience, or tending in the least degree to a union of church and state, will afford the fullest security against a corrupt and conquepting church establishment, and form the strongest safeguard of both the civil and religious liberties of all citizens.
CANON XII. Whosoever says that Christ, our Saviour and Sovereign, has conferred upon the church the power to direct only by ad vice and persuasion, and that those who turn aside, not to compel them by orders, by coercion, and by external verdicts and statuary punishments, let him be anathema.	

AN effort is on foot to get the Georgia delegation admitted this week, in order to have the President's proclamation issued before the 14th instant, in order to secure the registration of the colored vote in Connecticut.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Evangelical Alliance—Its Origin and History—Meeting in New York in September—Will Make an Excursion to Pittsburgh—Gold—A Correction.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1870.

The Evangelical Alliance, or Protestant Ecumenical Council, was organized in 1845. Its origin has been ascribed to a deep sense of the evil of divisions in the church of Christ, which seized the minds of many distinguished and representative British Christians. In the year above mentioned, a requisition was signed by a large number of ministers and laymen in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, calling for a general council of protestant christendom. A most cordial response was given to this requisition, and in the month of October, 1845, the Evangelical Alliance was organized in the city of Liverpool, in England.

The object of the Alliance is to associate and concentrate the strength of an enlightened evangelical protestanism to resist the encroachments of error in whatever form it may present itself, and promote the interests of Scriptural Christianity. One of its leading objects is to secure the right of private judgment, and to worship God according to the dictates of the conscience. In some places it has put forth its efforts, in this behalf, in favor of Catholics as well as Protestants, thereby showing that it is entirely free from the taint of of intolerance. It labors to promote evangelical union; to maintain and exhibit the essential unity of the church of Christ, and to counteract the influence of infidelity, especially in its organized forms.

Its constitution is based upon a few general and fundamental principles, such as the being and existence of God, the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures, the Trinity in Unity, the work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner and the immortality of the soul. These principles, it will be seen, are held in common by all evangelical Christians.

Five meetings of this Protestant Ecumenical have already been held, as follows: in London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berlin in 1857; Geneva in 1861, and in Amsterdam in 1867.

Since 1845 branches have been formed in different countries and in different localities. Branch societies are found all over the European Continent and the British Isles.

Some three years ago, the Rev. James McCosh, D. D., then Professor in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, but now President of Princeton College, New Jersey, visited this country as a delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Slavery had stood in the way hitherto of a closer union between European and American Christians. This having been removed, Dr. McCosh assisted in the organization of the American branch of the Alliance, during his visit, in the city of New York.

On the 28th ult. a meeting of ministers and laymen was held in this city, when the Philadelphia branch of the Alliance was organized, on a basis similar, if not identical, with the one mentioned above. Last evening the first public meeting of the Association was held in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street. The first speaker was the Rev. Phillip Schaff, D. D., of New York. Dr. Schaff made an extensive tour last summer through Europe and the British Isles. The principal object of his tour was to make arrangements for the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance—the parent society we suppose it may be called—in New York next September. He said the object of the Alliance was not to establish a new church, nor interfere with the internal arrangements of existing churches. It was not to make or set up a new creed, for the basis was selected from the different creeds of different denominations. Its object is to set forth the spiritual unity that already exists in the members of Christ's mystical body—the church, and to promote spiritual liberty. Union and liberty go hand in hand. They are one and inseparable. It labored to counteract, by united force, the movements of superstition on the one hand, an infidelity on the other. He assured the audience that the representation would be as large in New York next September, as it had been at any previous meeting of the Alliance. Twenty five of the most distinguished divines in Europe had been requested to prepare papers on Christian Unity, Christianity and its Antagonists, Christianity and Social evils, Christian Philanthropy, and reports on the state of religion throughout the world. Twenty-five or fifty more will come over at their own expense. There will be missionaries from Turkey, China and other places. The British Council have agreed to pay the expenses of the English delegation. Invitations have been extended to leading representative American divines to prepare papers. Among those invited are Bishop McIlvaine, Drs. McCosh, Plumer, Hopkins and Faller.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, was the next speaker. He believed in the Holy Catholic Church, but he could not call a church "holy" that has introduced many corruptions. The bond of the church's union is faith in Jesus Christ. The Holy Spirit dwelling in their hearts can alone bind all in one. Unity is not inconsistent with diversity. It is laid down in philosophy that all the forces that play in the Universe are one. But it (that one force) manifests itself in different ways, in dead nature (but there is no such thing,) and in organic nature. So in the church, there is diversity combined with unity. At the meeting of the Alliance in Amsterdam, in 1867, he saw the unity of the church illustrated. There were people there from many nations who spoke different languages. The Hymn book was drawn up in four diverent languages. The sentiment was one and the same, and all could unite with one heart and one tongue. The churches had expended much of their energy in occupying fields already under cultivation. Many ministers of one denomination go into fields previously occupied by those of another, merely to distract new converts. A man narrows his own soul who confines his attention exclusively to his own denomination. The Evangelical Alliance has brought christians closer together. Asperities too have been softened. The Alliance does not seek to stop discussion, but there is not so much sectarian bitterness as there was formerly. There are two subjects that must be considered, the Bible in the common schools, and the support of the gospel ministry. The cost of living is more than double, but ministers' salaries have not been increased in proportion. Under a system inaugurated under the approval of the late Dr. Chalmers, in the Free Church of Scotland, every minister in the obscurest place in that Kingdom receives a salary of one thousand dollars per annum and a free house to live in.

At the conclusion of Dr. McCosh's address, Dr. Schaff arose again, and stated that an excursion on a grand scale had been planned for the Alliance in September next. It was proposed to take the Alliance to Niagara Falls, and return to New York by way of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. One gentleman in New York has offered most generously to defray one tenth of the entire expenses of the Alliance out of his own private purse. Our goodly city will have an opportunity of testifying her regard for distinguished strangers.

Judge Strong offered a series of resolutions approving of the organization of the Philadelphia branch, tendering a cordial welcome to the Alliance to meet in the autumn of the present year, and pledging to defray one-tenth of the expenses. These were seconded by Ex-Governor Pollock in an eloquent speech, and adopted unanimously.

When gold went down last week, a great many merchants here who are acknowledged to be shrewd financiers, asserted, most confidently, that it had "touched bottom." But you may imagine their astonishment yesterday, when it sold as low as 112). The truth is no one knows when it will "touch bottom." It let alone it will fall by the momentum it has acquired to par in a very short time. Many merchants here desire this. There are others who are afraid that the falling mass is so great and its descent so rapid that it will crush everything. But if the business of the country has been able to stand up under a decline of about twenty-three per cent. within the short space of a year without becoming seriously deranged, we cannot see how a further decline of twelve and a half per cent. would be so distressing to commercial interests.

I was misinformed as to Judge Strong being engaged in the church case. He is one of the counsel, and his name appears in the "paper book" presented to the Supreme Court, but he took no part whatever in the pleadings. There is much surmising as to the reason, and I think it better to correct the mistake into which I was led.

OUR MATERIAL WEALTH.

In presenting to the Senate, recently, a petition from the anthracite miners of Schuylkill, for protection to home labor and interests, Mr. CAMERON made very interesting remarks, from which we extract as follows:

The anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania—which comprises all of any importance in the country—is confined within an area of 470 square miles, or 300,000 acres. I state this now, that it may be remembered when I come to speak of the enormous production which has been attained, and the vast capital which is now invested in this coal territory. I present the increase in mined coal, and population, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, giving the figures with critical accuracy: while as to the population directly subsisting and attributable to the mining interest in the remaining parts of the hard coal region, I estimate from reliable data and an intimate knowledge of the locality and a personal observation of the subject.

The year 1820 marked the beginning of anthracite coal mining in our country. The population of the county of Schuylkill—before referred to—and the number of tons mined were as follows, at the beginning of each decade since 1820:

Year	Population.	Tons Mined.
1820	13,339	365
1830	26,784	89,984
1840	29,241	452,291
1850	63,205	1,712,067
1860	90.173	3,270,516
1870	133,000	4,748,969

The population and production for the same period in the entire 470 square miles of anthracite coal lands were as follows, the population being estimated at a low figure, and, I think, upon a basis which will bear the closest investigation successfully:

Year.	Population.	Tons Mined.
1820	20,000	365
1830	45,000	174,734
1840	70,000	864,584
1850	130,000	3,358,899
1860	220,000	8,412,946
1870	350,000	15,723,036

The amount of anthracite coal yet in the earth is as follows, the area and thickness of the veins being accurately known:

	Square miles.	Depth of coal, yards.	Tons.
Central coal fields	126	15	5,816,961,000
Southern " "	146	25	11,308,842,000
Northern " "	198	15	9,179,872,000
Total	470		26,343,675,000
Deduct ½ waste in mining			13,171,828,500
—which leaves of marketable coal			13,171,828,500

tons, or a deposit equal to an annual supply of 20,000,000 tons for 600 years, and of vastly greater value than all the mineral deposits of many nations of the earth, and by no means contemptible nations either.

But vast as this undeveloped wealth is, and astonishing as its development has been, it is but a trifle when compared to the bituminous coal deposits of our country, or indeed of Pennsylvania. Within a circle of one hundred miles, of which Pittsburgh, in the western extremity of my State, is the center, there is enough bituminous coal in the earth to pay off the national debts of all the governments of the world many times over. And it has been estimated, from geological surveys, that this coal would pay our national debt fifty-four times if its stupendous value could be realized at once. This, you will remember, is in Western Pennsylvania alone, and only comprises one description of a particular wealth, which is surrounded, and to some extent dwarfed, by other wonderful resources in that section of our State.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this wealth, or its relations to other industries. It is to-day the foundation of our wealth, and a glance at the distribution of bituminous coal over the country indicates clearly to my mind that the development of this single interest is the basis for a prosperity, under wise laws, which would do more than anything else to render us independent of every external influence, however it might be exerted.

The following table will show the area of the bituminous and cannel coal deposits of the country as far as is accurately known:

States.	Square miles.
Pennsylvania	12,666
Maryland	550
West Virginia	15,000
East Virginia	225
North Carolina	45
Tennessee	3,700
Georgia	170
Alabama	4,300
Kentucky	13,700
Ohio	7,100
Indiana	6,700
Illinois	30,000
Michigan	13,000
Iowa	24,000
Missouri	21,000
Nebraska	4,000
Kansas	12,000
Indian Territory	10,000
Texas	5,000
Oregon	500
Washington Territory	3,570
West of the Rocky Mountains	5,000
Showing a total of square miles	194,216

Add to this must be added of tertiary coals around the Rocky Mountains 209,000

Making a grand total of 494,216

square miles of coal within our borders, or more than thirty-one times as much as there is in Pennsylvania, together with 300 square miles of anthracite in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and 100 square miles in Oregon; these, however, are not important deposits, and are of very little value.

These statistics are taken from Darrow's "Coal and Oil," and may be deemed as reliable as any work on the subject attainable to the student of such affairs. Those relating to the anthracite coal are supplied by Mr. Bannan, who for fifty years has observed and studied the subject.

In Pennsylvania, notwithstanding her rugged surface and her numerous mountain chains—in spite of the fact that a mile of railroad in our State costs many times as much as in some others, we now have more miles of railroad than any other State in the Union, while our capital invested in these far surpasses that of any other, amounting in the aggregate to $200,000,000.

As an indication of the value of coal in developing nearly every description of internal improvement, let me call your attention to the fact that, to carry our Schuylkill anthracite coals to market, we have invested in—

Railroads	$50,000,000
Canals	22,000,000
Mining operations and lands	18,000,000
	90,000,000

While in the residue we have in—

Railroads	$56,000,000
Canals	49,000,000
Mining operations and lands	13,000,000
A grand total of	208,000,000

The amount invested in like improvements for sending our bituminous coal forward I have no means of accurately determining; but it is very large. For the greater area, and the greater distance inland at which our soft or bituminous coal is placed, involves a greater outlay for transportation. The yield of this description during the last year was 14,118,628 tons, and was chiefly produced from the State of Pennsylvania.

And while the capital invested in mining operations is not so large as in the anthracite region, this marked difference exists between these great interests, and is well worthy of remembrance. The bituminous coal is situated far in the interior, it suffers greater wastesage in mining and carriage than hard coal, and it is open to the competition of a foreign product, having all the advantage of cheap ocean carriage, while our soft coal must rely on artificial modes of transportation, built at enormous expense, over a great mountain range, to bring it to tide water and an eastern market.

It will be observed that these coal miners do not petition you to protect their especial product. But, with a clear appreciation of the intimate relation between all branches of productive industry in our country, they ask Congress to protect American labor and home manufactures, well knowing that everything which vitalizes production, vitalizes every material interest of the country, and especially its greatest interest—labor. I hope the statesmanship of these hardy miners may be reflected by Congress whenever the threatened onslaught on American industry shall be made in the interest of British capital, in these halls, under the label of "Free Trade" or a "Tariff for Revenue."

I have already adverted to the fact that my own State has more miles of railroad than any other, and that the cost per mile is greater than in other States; and I have justly attributed this supremacy to coal mining. Before I leave this branch of the subject let me add another fact which will doubtless be interesting. Beneath the surface, far down in the mines, (in some instances as much as 1,500 feet below the level of the rivers,) we have in the small anthracite regions more than 400 miles of railroad, not included in the aggregate of railways in the State. I may be more successful in placing this fact before Senators by assuring them that these subterranean railways would, if formed into one continuous line, reach from Boston to Washington; or they would form a double track road from here to New York, and back again to where I speak.

While the subject on which I now address you is of national importance, I have confined my illustrations entirely within my native State. The personal knowledge and familiarity I posses in relation to the subject as it is developed about my home, and also the higher degree of skill that has been attained with its than in other sections has governed me in this design. And, pursuing that course, I call attention to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania as eminently illustrative of the benefits flowing from coal, as shown in creating and maintaining home manufactures and home industry. When the commercial interests of the country were transferred to New York and Philadelphia lost her supremacy as the emporium of the nation, her people at once directed their attention to the creation of the wares and fabrics which she had formerly been content to exchange. The result is that instead of sinking under the withdrawal of commerce she is now the greatest manufacturing city on the continent. She has the best housed population of any city on the globe.

Second to Philadelphia in this last particular (and in the extent of her products second to Philadelphia alone) is Pittsburgh, in the western part of the State, I, in part, represent. Here is the great workshop of our iron manufacturers. And here, too, as in our eastern city, the same natural wealth—coal—forms the basis and foundation of her prosperity. Here is to be seen thrift, industry, intelligence, admirable schools, magnificent churches, noble charities, and freedom as near perfect as can be found anywhere. While less than half a dozen British corsairs were sweeping our commerce from every sea, this city sent one continual stream of cannon, shot and shell—yes, and heroic men—to save the nation's life from the greatest danger which ever had, or ever can threaten it. And while our commercial marine sunk under its few and not very formidable assailants, this busy hive of labor and industry sent you the means of utterly destroying the mightiest armies, except our own, which ever waged war. Our blockade was maintained alone by the coal shipped from the wharves of Philadelphia to our naval vessels at their stations. The battle of Gettysburg prevented the destruction of the anthracite coal mines. It also prevented the destruction of our blockade. And that crowning victory was won because in some parts of our country productive industry enabled us to place great armies in the field, and to supply them with the material of war. To day the inadequate protection given to it prevents universal bankruptcy and national shame. Adequate protection will secure to us everything which this Government needs.

As a means of national welfare, assault, defense and maintenance, I contrast the two, and, seemingly, antagonistic interests of commerce and production; and I shall not shrink from a candid examination of their relative importance to our country in either peace or war.

And I will go further. I am content, by this comparison, to test this whole question. I insist that the policy of protection is the true policy to apply for securing the development of every source of wealth, commerce included. By this wise policy the farmer puts in his pocket as profits the freight he must now pay to bring his crop to market, for the workshops springing up all over the country under this policy of protection, bring the market to his barn door. The transporter, losing this source of income, finds it more than made good by an abundant freightage pouring from thousands of distant workshops in every part of the country, seeking the seaboard and a foreign market. And here, too, when our artizans attain a higher skill our machinery reaches perfection, and our ability to produce is fostered, you will find the reliable foundation for a commerce which, like that of Great Britain since she developed her coal, will be aggressive and enduring. The workingman will find his subsistence cheapened by transferring his dwelling to the teeming farm lands from which he must be fed, be he where he may. The churches, schools, and benevolent institutions flourish when the masses who earn their bread by labor are fully employed, cheaply fed, and well paid. The revenues of the country are certain and generous then: and indeed, business, in all its ramifications, prospers when labor is prosperous. The capital of every nation is its labor. When this is well and profitably invested all goes well. When labor languishes all perish together in a common ruin.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,

For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
Sold by the box, slice or for the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
(*Corner Penn and Seventh streets, Old St. Clair.*)

Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate thermometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak and disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the diseased state of these vitally important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and disordered, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and such a put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittents and remittent fevers, rheumatisms nervous debility, headache, hypochondria, and other complaints which are attendant on the ill and and unskilled organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCH 9, 1870,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers,

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Cassimeres and Jeans,

AMERICAN POPLINS,

In all the Leading Colors,

SHIRTING CALICOS,

STRIPED AND

SPOTTED PERCALES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

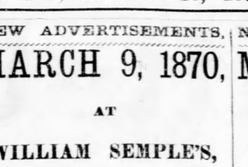
ALLEGHENY CITY.

WILL LEAVE PITTSBURGH

ON

TUESDAY, March 14th,

At 2 O'Clock Precisely.



DR. EDWARD S. FRANKS,

Begs leave to offer his sincere thanks for the many ACTS OF KINDNESS RECEIVED from numerous friends and the profession in PITTSBURGH AND ITS VICINITY, and to express his gratitude for the VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE CONFERRED.

He is compelled to say, that in consequence of an ENGAGEMENT TO LECTURE IN ANOTHER CITY, that he must, although reluctantly, LEAVE PITTSBURGH, PA., On TUESDAY, March 14th, 1870, At 2 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.

All who have not been supplied with his PATENTED SPECTACLES, and those requiring advice or MEDICAL TREATMENT, can consult him at the ROBINSON HOUSE, Corner Seventh street and Duquesne Way, ROOM No. 7, PITTSBURGH, UP TO THAT HOUR AND DATE ONLY, At which time HE CLOSES BUSINESS IN THIS CITY.

mh8:TTHS

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
In all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS,
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

fes

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES. Feather Beds and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cotton Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cornices, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, also airing and relaying carpets.

Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are properly set and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON.
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:tu66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ROUTE TO

BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.
For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh8:u97 General Superintendent.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c.,
&c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
Ja25:tf 146 Grant street.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs
Paint and Patent Medicines. ja27:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCH 9, 1870,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.

Having purchased over $10,000 worth of the above DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS, which for weight, color and finish are not excelled, if equalled, the attention of my patrons is invited to them, feeling assured they are the best value I ever had the pleasure of offering them.

The Goods will be received daily until all are delivered

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 3, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALE!

By authority of the Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M., at the Custom House aforesaid, that portion of the Marine Hospital Lot which is separated from the Hospital building by Preble street, running parallel with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. This property contains between 19 and 20 acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and its facilities for moving freight in any direction—the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad forming the upper line, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway passing over the ground; Preble street forms the lower boundary while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

Full details will be given at time and place of sale.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secret

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Y. Shannon, James W. Brooks, Chas. S. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Marshall, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business. ja18-tf

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my9

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fa17:tu3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870.

The offers to sell one million of Treasury gold on the market to-day forced the premium down to 109¾, and appeared to favor a still further decline, but when it was ascertained that the average sales were at 110⅝, the market suddenly advanced to 111¼, from which it reacted, closing after board at 110¾. There is no desire shown yet to buy for a rise and few have the hardihood to express an opinion that gold will ever touch 120 again. However, this low premium will bring large amounts of foreign goods on our markets which have to be paid for in gold, and the demand for our securities abroad will be diminished so soon as they touch par, while the effect to pay of our currency will also have the effect to stimulate foreign trade, and activity in the manufacturing districts of Europe and at home and cause a better demand for money generally.

Government securities sympathized with gold, and 10 40s sold as low as 105¾, and consols 107¾, but there is no demand for bonds yet, and free offers to sell show what the general impression of the bond value is. Should Government fix per cent securities decline to near par it would be difficult to place a five per cent United States bond at that rate coin in the European markets. What made American securities a favorite in Europe was the fact they bear a much higher interest than bonds of the old states.

Stocks are kept up by the cliques, and as long as money remains as easy as it is at present much higher prices may be made, but the public in general do not buy railroad securities at the prices the cliques have put on them, and this is reaction and a large break in the market must follow sooner or later.

Money in our local market is quite plenty at reasonable rates, but business is dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 110¾; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 114, Five Twenties, 1862, 109¾; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 109¾; do 1865, Convols, 108, do 1867, 108¾; do 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 106; Adams Express Company 61½; Merchants Union Express Company, 57¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34; New York Central 96¾; Reading, 96½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97½; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 119½; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 87¼; Erie 25.

EXCHANGE.	Long.	Short.
London, per £	$5,40	$5,50
Paris, per franc	21	23
Berlin, thaler	80	82
Frankfort, florins	46	47

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 110¾; United States 5-twenties, 1881, 114; Five-Twenties, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 109¾; Ten-Forties, 106; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108; do. do. 1867, 108¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90½; Cy Pacific, 111½; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 9, 1870.

The gold market was again the scene of wild excitement. The transactions amounted to nearly $100,000,000. The fluctuations were rapid and to a considerable extent. The price opened at 110⅝, fell to 110¼, advanced to 111½ on a rumor of the death of Napoleon, fell to 110¾ on the reported refusal of the Senate to recommit the funding bill, which was interpreted to mean its passage, and closed at 110⅝@110¾. Carrying rates at 4 per cent. to flat. The clearances were $86,000,000. The Sub Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 110 00-100; bids aggregated $3,200,000, at 107½@111 10-100.

At the Produce Exchange the fluctuating course of gold has brought the markets to a stand still. The decline in gold and advance in freights have driven shippers of breadstuffs out of the market, while the home trade refuse to purchase more than is absolutely necessary to supply pressing wants. Provisions ruled very dull and the prices are not changed. Cotton opened heavy at a decline of fully ¼c, but afterwards assumed a firmer tone and rallied. In mercantile circles business was unsettled and prices generally have a drooping tendency, especially dry goods.

The money market was unusually easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling dull at 86@8½ per cent.

Governments, which advanced under the gold price of 111½, fell off and closed weak. Coupons of '81, 113¾@114; do. '62, 109½@109¾; do. '64, 109¼@109¾; do. '65, 109¾@109¾; do. new, 107¾@108; do. '67, 108¼@108¾; do. '68, 108¾@109; 10-40's, 106¾@106; currency '6s, 111@111¾. Central Pacific, 91¾@91¾.

State securities, except new Tennessees and Louisianas, which were weak: Missouri, 93½; old Tennessee, 59; new do, 48¾; old Virginia, 75½; new do, 72¾; old North Carolina, 47¾; new do, 21½; Louisiana Levee 6s, 73¾.

Stocks dull and a shade lower but generally firm. The principal dealings were in Vanderbilt, Northwestern, Lake Shore and Rock Island.

Canton, 62; Cumberland, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 53½; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, preferred, 18; Adams Express, 61½; Wells & Fargo, 21; American, 37½; United States, 50¼; Pacific Mail, 36¾; N. Y. 95¾; Erie, 24¾; do. pf'd, 42¾; Harlem, 144; Hudson Scrip, 94¾; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 95¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 97½; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 87; Rock Island, 119¾; St. Paul, 62¾; do. preferred, 75½; Wabash, 43¾; do. preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 56¾; Chicago and Alton, 113½; do. preferred, 114; O. & M., 29¾; New Jersey Central, 103½; Hartford and Erie, 6¾; C. C. & I. C., 20¾.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5¾; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 80; Quincy 16.

Sub Treasury balances: gold, $75,765,299; currency, $5,413,497; general balance, $81,279,433.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The market for plain cotton goods is a little depressed and the following makes of heavy brown sheetings are ½c lower: Atlantic A reduced to 16¼c, Pacific extra 16c, Appleton A 16c. Amoskeag A are offered as low as 15½c, which is below the market; Stark A are offered at the same figure, Clarks 16½, Dwight Q 14c, Thorndyke 16½. A ticks is lower, as are B brand, which sell respectively at 23 and 19c, at a reduction. There is a little more doing, but the market is far from active.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870.

The provisions market continues to attract considerable attention, particularly since the decline in gold, not only here but all over the country. We clip the following on this subject from the Chicago *Republicam* of Tuesday:

Packers and those who anticipated higher prices in the future, and who some time back purchased liberally to hold, are the larger losers, while the "shorts" and scalpers are making money rapidly. There has scarcely been a winter when the packing and provision business was so unsatisfactory to legitimate dealers. First, packers were obliged to pay very high prices for hogs, and sell the manufactured product at a comparatively low figure; then the provision market became firmer, and prices went up with a rush, and when men had made their calculations as to the point where the upward move would stop, and had purchased liberal stocks in anticipation of much higher prices than were ever reached, the market receded, and has gradually dropped since then. Live and dressed hogs kept up, however, for some time, and packing was unremunerative. When prices had touched a certain figure moneyed men again invested in anticipation of a reaction, but gold fell, advices from other markets uniformly quoted weakness and lower prices, and still the tendency is downward. The "shorts" lost a little money early in the season, but they have had decidedly the best of the bargain during 1870, and indications are still decidedly in their favor. When will "hardpan" be reached? is the question which many are trying to solve, but without success.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 6@6½c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; refined, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 6@6½; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—Without continued steady demand and diminished arrivals, the market is firm, and prices well sustained, ranging from $3@4 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for the better grades, but common and inferior is plenty and dull. Sales of prime to choice Roll at 35@36c, and fancy brands at 37@38c.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged—$2@2¼ per bbl.

BROOM—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $6,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

BROOM CORN—18@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is in limited supply and steady but unchanged. We continue to quote as 18@19c for factory in Ohio, Goshen, and 19@19½c for New York Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and nominally unchanged; 24½@25, for standard brands in a jobbing way.

COKE—Is not to be quoted, in store, at 9@9½c per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and higher; we now quote at $2@$2 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is dull but unchanged. Apples, 7@8; Peaches, 7½@8 for fair to prime; Cherries, 9@10½ for halves; Blackberries, 14@15; Pitted Cherries, 28@30.

EGGS—Sales at 25@26c.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Continues dull and depressed, though nominally unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00@5,25.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues dull and unsettled, and Sugars and Coffees are lower. In consequence of the uncertainty of prices, buyers are taking hold very sparingly, and our quotations will answer for to-day only. It is thought by many merchants that Sugars have touched bottom, that prices are not likely to go any lower, but there is no certainty. Coffee is strong at gold prices. Following are the selling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 11¾; good, 12c; prime, 12½; choice, 13¼; Cube, 11@11½; Porto Rico, 12½@13. Refined: A Coffee, 15½@13¾; B, 13¼; Extra, C, 13¼; Crushed and Granulated, 14¾.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 78@80; Patch Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 90; Silver Drips, 70; White Honey, 75; Golden, 65.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@20½; Prime, 22; Choice, 22½.

RICE—Carolina, 8c; Rangoon, 7¼c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90@95c, G, P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Satin Gloss, 11¼c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

NONCONSUMPTION LAVE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box; Prunes, 14c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins, 18¾c.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 35 Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—10¼c; Shot, $2,75 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 11¾c; "Oakely's," 10¼c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8¾c.

CANDLES—Mould, 15c; Star, 22c.

BALTIMORE—Oysters, $5 per 100.

FISH—No. 1 Mackrel, $29 per bbl; No. 2 do, $19; No. 3 do, $16. Lake Herring, $4,50; White Fish, $9,50.

GRAIN—We can report sales of several cargoes of strictly prime State red at $1,12 and the mills refuse to pay over $1,10 for medium. Oats coming in pretty freely, and while the market continues weak, prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote at 42@43, buying, and 46@47, selling. Corn, notwithstanding the arrivals are high, is dull and cannot be quoted. on wharf, above 72—Sale 1 car prime shelled at 72, and small sales, in store, at 75. Rye is very quiet and hard to quote correctly; 85 seems to be regarded as the selling price, though some dealers quote at 80. Barley continues dull and we now quote prime State spring at 85@90, and fall at 95@$1. We heard of a sale of 5,000 bushels prime Lake Shore barley at 95, delivered here.

HAY—Sold at Allegheny Diamond market, on Thursday, at $15@22.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, city brands, $1,30; No. 2, 87@90.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

POTATOES—Demand fair and market steady but prices unchanged at 45c, on track and wharf, and 50@55 in store.

PEAS—$2@2,25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market continues dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Plain shoulders, 12¾@13; Rib Sides, 15½@15¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 18. Dried Beef, 19c. Mess pork, $27½@28. Lard, in tierces, 15@15¼, in buckets, 16@16¼.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is unchanged; may be fairly quoted at $5, buying, and 8¾ selling. Timothy seed, $4,75@5. Flaxseed, it is said, has advanced, but we are without reliable quotations; there is very little offering in this market.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March. 9, 1870.

There is nothing new to be said in regard to the oil business; the stagnation which has so long prevailed still continues, and what is worse still, there are no indications of any immediate improvement. Hopes are still entertained, however, that business will soon revive, that the obstacles which have retarded trade for the past two months will be removed, but, we are sorry to say, the prospects are not bright. There has been a slightly improved demand for refined within the past two days, originating, it is said, with exporters, but then in the presentat attitude of the market, refiners can not even think of selling at the prices named. Twelve cents for crude and twenty-seven for refined, would bring the refiner out at the small end of the horn; in other words, it is asserted, and we have reason to believe it is true, that last week these figures as a oasis, the manufacturer would incur a positive loss. The decline in gold, of course, naturally tends to depreciate oil like almost everything else, but there are those who contend that the tumble in gold was discounted so far as petroleum is concerned, and that it is relatively lower than anything else.

CRUDE.

Spot or seller this month or until July is offering at 12 cts, but there are no buyers above 11¾@11¾, and bu few at that. Some of our refiners allege that they are out of the market until the price reaches ten cents, while there are others, equally as well posted, who are impressed with the belief that the bottom has about been reached, and that it is a safe investment at 11¾ or 12 cts, still they are timid about buying. Sale 1,000 bbls, seller 50 days, 40@44 gravity, at 11¾. Buyer all year, 11¾ bid 12¾, asked.

REFINED.

As already intimated there is some inquiry for early deliveries, but no improvement in prices. We heard of 27 having been bid for 3,500 bbls for March, but of course, no one here could sell at that figure. It also reported that an exporter bought 7,500 bbls from a New York speculator—price not given. Lines quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Eagle Oil Works 80, on account same; Jas. Wilkins 240, on account Phil's and Boston Pet Co; Fisher Bro 400, on account same; D Bly & Co 50, on account Perseverance Oil Co; E L Goodwin 80, on account J R Barbour; Citizens Oil Works 80, S Truby Jr; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle.

Total ..... 1,010 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 322 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total refined..... 572 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 369 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co. 210 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 579 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton opened ⅛c lower and closed firm with the decline recovered; sales 1400 bales at 21¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 12,053 bbls, dull and 5@10c lower; sales 4000 bbls at $4,55@4,70 for super State and western; $4,70@5,65 for extra State; $4,70@5,75 for extra western; $5,40@6,50 for white wheat extra; $4,95@6 for R. H. O.; $5,50@6,15 for extra St. Louis; $6,25@8,50 for good choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 150 bbls at $4,40@5,40. Corn meal quiet. Whisky unchanged; sales 300 bbls western at 90@91 free. Wheat—receipts 8855 bush, dull and about 1c lower; sales 27,000 bush at $1 for rejected spring; $1,08 for No 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1,26@1,28 for winter red and amber western, $1,40@1,46 for white Michigan, $1,67 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull and drooping; sales 9000 bush at 85c for State, and $1,05@1,06 for Canada West. Barley malt is heavy; sales of 2100 bush Canada western $1,20@1,25, the latter price on time. Corn: receipts 1,900 bush; corn less firm with sales 26,000 bush at 98c@$1,00 for new mixed western, 86c for damaged do, and $1,05 for above the usual grades of western. Oats: receipts 10,082 bush; oats dull and declining with sales 24,000 bush at 58@59c for western, 62@64½c for Ohio and 66@63c for State. Rice dull at 5½@5¾c for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar dull with sales 1,100 hhds Cuba, 200 bbls refining, etc., and 500 hhds Cuba, 200 bbls Muscovado Molasses dull. Petroleum dull at 18@ 15¼c for crude and 28c for refined. Wool quiet and steady with sales 275,000 lbs at 40@56c for domestic fleece, 32c for unwashed and 58@59 for pulled. Leather steady and inactive. Pork dull and quiet drooping and dull at 15@16c for American. Linseed oil dull, at 90@85c in casks. Turpentine unchanged. Pork dull, with sales of 800 bbls mess, at $26 for mess, $20,50@26 for prime, and $22,50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls seller March, April and May, at $22@ 25,50. Beef quiet, with sales of 180 bbls, at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull, with sales of 30 tierces, at $25@28 for prime, and $28@30 for extra prime mess. Beef hams unchanged, with sales of 125 bbls at 28@32c for new. Cut meats heavy, with sales of 132 packages, at 10¾@12c for shoulders, 14@14¾c for hams. Middles dull, with sales of 250 boxes, at 13¾c for Cumberland cut, 14c for short ribbed; also, 300 boxes Cumberland cut, Chicago delivery, at 11½@11¾c. Lard quiet and heavy, with sales of 699 tierces, at 12¾@13¾c for steam and 14¼@15c for kettle rendered; also 500 tcs steam seller April and May at 13¾c. Butter steady at 14@ 26c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 14½@16¾c. Sheathing copper lower, with sales at 30c. Ingot copper favors buyers at 19¾c for Baltimore and 19¾@20c for Lake. Pig iron quiet at $35@27 for Scotch and $52@55 for American. Bar quiet at $82,50 for refined. Sheet dull at $11@12 for Russia. Nails quiet at 4¾c for cut, 6c for clinch and 28@30c for horse shoe. Freights to Liverpool quiet and very firm.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5 cents lower on medium and common grades. Wheat dull and heavy at $1,12@1,16 for No. 2 spring, and $1,25@1,28 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and heavy. Oats dull and heavy at 55c for western, and 60@62c for Ohio. Corn dull and heavy at 96@98c for sound new mixed western. Pork quiet and firm, with sales 500 bbls mess seller April at $25,37. Beef in limited demand and unchanged. Cut Meats and Bacon closed in moderate request and steady. Lard quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 26@27c for fresh.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Eastern Exchange steady and unchanged. Flour dull at $3,80@4,50 for spring extras. Wheat weak and lower; No 1 low grade, $1,36; No 2 at 83¼c and No. 3 at 75½@76¾c, closing at 76¾c; unchanged this afternoon. Corn quiet and ¼@¾c lower on No. 2 and No. 1, ½@1¾c on no grade, closing at 70½c for No. 2. Oats weak, unsettled and irregular at 34½@37c for No. 2. Rye quiet with sellers at 85c. Rye quiet at 67@ 67¾c for No. 2. Barley nominal with sales at 65@72c for No. 2. Highwines 94c. Mess Pork moderately active; opening at $24,25, declining to $24, and closing at $24,50. Lard closed at 12¾c. Dry salted shoulders at 8¾@9c. Dressed hogs dull and 25c lower; sales at $10@10,25, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts for past 24 hours: 7,300 bbls flour, 13,000 bush wheat, 18,078 bush corn, 9,342 bush oats, 1,232 rye, 2,950 bush barley, 4,462 hogs. Shipments: 5,570 bbls flour, 15,300 bush wheat, 25,865 bush corn, 12,000 bush oats, 720 bush rye, 2,920 bush barley, 1,886 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 19c for middling. Hemp unchanged. Flour is weak and unsettled, spring grades lower: $5,70@5,10 superfine to XX; fall superfine $4@4,25; X $4,25@4,50; XX $4,60@5. Wheat dull and lower for spring; 76c for No. 2; 80@90c prime to choice Missouri; 95c@$1 No. 2 red fall; $1,05@1,07 No. 1 do. Corn dull and weak 75@77c prime to choice mixed; 76@78c yellow; 76@80c for good to strictly choice white. Oats are dull and easier at 47@49c. Rye dull at 70c for prime. Whisky dull at 93c. Groceries depressed but quotations unchanged; common to choice Louisiana sugar at 9½@13c. Rebolled molasses at 50@60c for common to choice. Coffee 19@22c. Pork very dull and is lower at $25,75. Dry salted meats are unsettled and lower: shoulders at 9¼c, clear sides at 13¾c. Bacon; small orders filled at 11@11¾c. Shoulders 10c for clear sides. Lard nominal. Receipts—6,200 bbls flour, 18,800 bush wheat, 13,500 bush corn, 4,1000 bush oats, 900 bush barley, 900 bush rye.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Flour: family $5@5,25. Wheat dull at $1,06@1,08. Corn sound 73@74c; mixed 68@72c. Oats dull at 48@49c. Rye steady at 80@85c. Barley dull; spring 90c@$1; fall $1,05. Whisky unsettled and lower, closing at $1@92c. Mess Pork sold at $26 to fill March contracts. Bulk Meats: shoulders sold at 9c, buyers April, but no more could have been bought at this rate; held at 9¾c; sides held at 13¼c, and 14c for rib, clear rib and clear sides, but no demand. Bacon could have been bought at 11½@11¾c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; but no sales.

LOUISVILLE, March 9—Bagging held at 25c. Cotton very dull; middling held at 19¾c. Grain quiet: red Wheat $1,10@ 1,20; Corn 95c. Oats 63c; Rye 90c, from store. Mess Pork $27. Bacon shoulders 12c; clear rib 15¾c; clear sides 16¼c. Bulk shoulders 10½c; clear rib 14¾c; clear sides 15c. Lard: tierce 14¾c. Hams 19¼c. Whisky inactive; sales 164 hhds. Tobacco $3,30@3,35¾ for trash; $6@7, logs; $7,60, common to medium leaf; market active.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Wheat—No. 2 red $1,09. No. 1 held at $1,11. Corn quiet; new at 76c. Oats neglected; No 1 State offered at 47c. The petroleum market continues very quiet and to-day was weaker at board; standard white on the spot was offered at 25c, without sale; sales 1000 bbls, buyers' option for three months, at 26c; crude closed at $5,75.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Flour quite and unchanged. Wheat: Maryland red $1,35 @1,45; Pennsylvania $1,26@1,28. Corn firm: white 93@95c; yellow 90@92c. Rye dull. Mess Pork quiet at $25. Bacon weak: rib sides 15¼@15¼c; clear rib 16¼@16½c; shoulders 12¾@12½c. Hams 19@20c. Lard 15¾@16c. Whisky firmer at $1,10.

DETROIT, March 9.—Wheat; extra scarce and firm, with sales at $1,24; other grades weak, with No. 1 at $1,15, regular $1,04, and amber $1,03. Oats 47c. Barley dull at $1,60 per cental. Coarse Middlings lower at $19. Bran steady at $16. Clover Seed firm at $8,25 bid.

TOLEDO, March 9.—Flour a shade lower, with No. 1 white Michigan at $1,20, amber $1,05, and No. 2 red $1,04½. Corn unchanged, with new at 70c, and no grade 70c. Oats quiet at 49@50c for No. 1, and 48c for Michigan. Clover Seed $8,10.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—Flour nominal. Wheat dull at 86¾c for No 1, 80¾c for No 2. Sales of 30m bu at 80c. Corn weak at 59c new. Rye firm at 70c for No 1. Barley dull at 75c for fair delivered. Dressed hogs steany at $8,00@10.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Cotton flat, nominal at 19½c. Flour: superfine $5. Corn 95@97½c. Oats 63@68c. Hay $25@29. Bran $25. Lard 15½@16c. Pork $26. Bacon nominal; bulk shoulders 11c, sides 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Flour very dull. Wheat, rye, corn and oats are unchanged. Provisions drooping. Mess Pork and Lard unchanged. Whisky steady at $1@1,03.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Live hogs dull and 10@15c lower; sales at $8,25@8,75 for common to good shipping. Cattle dull; sales at $3,05@6,87½ for fair to good shipping stock.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Cattle are less active at 4@5c for fair to prime, 6½@7c for choice to extra. Hogs steady at $8¾ @9¼ for medium to choice.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—With 84 cars, or 1,499 fresh cattle and 4 cars state on the market, trade is slow at the late quotations. Some western bulls went as low as 11c, and very few selected grades of extra quality at 17c; most sales were at 14@16c, and about all disposed of; a drove of 100 Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt averages, brought 14c; a car of rough Michigan, 6¾ cwt., 13c; 100 Ohio, 6¾@6 cwt., 14¾@17c. The street market is to be held on Mondays, beginning the 28th day of March. This will make all the principal markets on the same day. Sheep are firmly held but not selling quickly at 5¾@8¾c; arrivals today 12 cars, but not all sold; 1 car 80 lb Ohio brought 7c; 2 cars Illinois 70 lb, 6c; 60 State 105 lb, 8¼c. Hogs: 17 cars arrived to-day; a single car sold at 9¾c, which is the top price, the lowest price being 9¼c; dressed are quoted at 12@ 12¾c and firm.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 9.—1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 car s iron, Jones & L; 2 cars staves, M P Adams; 1 do do, J H Lutz; 2 do wheat, J W Bomgarder; 2 do barley, Gilmore, S & Co; 5 hhsl butts tobacco, 50 caddies, do, C D Arnthal; 10 half butts do, Carter, Sice & Co; 2 half bbls butter, J A Grad; 4 do do, H Rea; 4 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 1 box mdse, Schwartz & H; 2 bdls forks, J D Springer; 6 casks bacon, 57 tes hams, J H Parker; 5 bbls oil, J Dalzell & Son, 18 d hogs, A Barns; 26 bgs meal, McHenry & H; 4 coils manila, J Brandt; 12 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 2 bbls eggs, 5 tubs butter, Meanor & H; 15 bgs barley, J Gangwich; 20 bags oats, 25 do corn, W H Hagan; 8 sks wool, S Harbaugh; 20 sks oats, J Stevenson; 7 bbls butter, W H Graff, 36 bgs barley, Pier, D & Co; 3 do t seed, F Schields, 44 do wool, S Bradley, 1 tce sausage, 6 bbls oil, Watt, L & Co; 1 do do, Hamm; 10 do do, Wisky & Co; 1 do do, Berkowitz, 3 do do, W B Schwartz; 5 bbls oil, A Kirkpatrick; 2 tcs hams, E Heazleton; 10 bbls liquor, Gamble & A; 10 dxs candles, M W Rankin Bro; 3 tcs sausage, J Myers & Co; 50 caddies tobacco, H T Weddell.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 9.—6 cars ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do lake supore, Rees, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 3 do Jackson ore, Graff, Byers & C; 2 cars manufactures, Everson Preston & Co; 10 do oats, W G Miller; 100 tar bbls, Lockhart, Frew & Co; 100 bbls lime, W H Hamilton & Co; 9 hf bbls butter, N J Shope; 35 do do, 23 bbls dry apples, 11 sks do, 5 sks dry peaches, Voigt, Mahon & Co; 34 bbls linseed, Gregg & Co; 14 kgs apple butter, C A Bucher; 8 sks oats, 1 cx eggs, Adams & Thompson; 16 sks oats, 3 pkgs sundries, F G Craighead; 516 sks pea nuts, 1 Dickey & Co; 19 do dry apples, 31 bbls apples, Hood & Beitzgar; 10 bbls grease, H Gerst & Co; 75 bbls apples, 3 do dry do, 1 do dry peaches, 4 casks cheese, Woodworth & D; 5 bbls eggs, W C Armstrong; 32 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, 1 do nothing, H Rea Jr; 33 bgs barley, McBane & A; 20 bbls molasses, P D Bakring; 100 bbls flour, J Wilson & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 9.—7 pkgs butter, W M Gormly; 5 bgs c seed, J Wilson & Son; 4 pkgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 2 bgs c seed; Knox & Carr; 50 cans oil, Kier P & Co; 60 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 2 cars oats, Scott & G; 13 sks do, J Boyd; 75 do do, H Schwan; 6 bgs c seed, 2 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 bgs seed, Dilworth H & Co; 15 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 42 bgs t flour, 27 do wheat, Kline & Pierce; 1 bbl whisky W Miller & Co; 2 cars metal, McKnight, P & Co; 165 bbls tar, L Oppenheimer, 50 do benzine, Dr Speed & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 9—100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 1,626 bales wrapping paper, Robt Christy; lot agricultural implements, Bostick & Vance; 35 bgs rags, Eli Ehrly & Co; 57 sks screws, B Pflaum; 1 bbl potash, J Wilson & Son; 5 bbls flour, Geo W McClure; 25 bdls hoes, 84 do forks, Whitmore, W & Co; 71 bdls hoes, W Knox; 111 do do, Logan, Lippincott & Co; 98 do do, P H Lauffman & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Woodworth & D; 3 bbls butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 3 do do, H Rea Jr; 1 car lime, Adams & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner.

ALLEGHENY STATION March 9—5 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 2 bbls eggs, 5 do apples, Hibbert; 2 cars ice, A Buckley; 1 do wheat, Wm McKee & Co; 239 bgs oats, R Knox & Son; 1 car f seed, M B Suydam; 2 do do lumber, J Nanz; 1 do metal, Graff, B & Co; 4 do do, Lindsay & M; 1 do do, Pittsburgh Iron and Forge Co; 1 do do peas, Beckell & Co; 1 car feed, G Stewart; 1 do metal, Reiter & Co; 1 do do, Lewis, B & D; 20 bbls d lead, Schonmaker & Son.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 9.—4 bdls leather, Geo H Lee; 10 bbls whisky, Burkhart & S; 1 bag c seed, W Welsh & Co; 20 bdls sheet iron, J Dunlap; 4 do do, Armstrong.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO., March 9.—89 bxs window glass, H C Fry & Co; 50 bbls apples, D Connor; 50 bbls vinegar, 10 do apples, Randolph A & S; 30 sks c feed, 16 bbls apples, Campbell & C; 77 do apples, 3 sks wool, A S Carlisle; 20 bbls apples, W Crosedale; 54 jars fruit, Johnson & C; 34 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, W Homer; 14 do do, M Henningston; 10 do crackers, Kramer & Bohn; 309 bxs glass, J Flack; 204 do do, R C Schmertz; 182 do do, A King; 1 hhd whisky, W Miller; 15 bales hay, J B Holly.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. mh17 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, pas sage, or other information, apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer SAVANA.....Capt. THOS. ROGERS, will leave as above TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. for above and intermediate ports.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to mh8 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer C. MELLEN.....Capt. R. C. MASON, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports ON FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to mh8 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperature. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Will cut screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spinkle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Staff- Benzole, Ing, and Finishing Gasoline, Oil, Harness Oil Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Route For Sale.

A good paying route on the GAZETTE. Reason for selling, owner leaving the city. Apply to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Allegheny Councils meet to-night.

The Allegheny Firemen yesterday received their new belts.

Specie Payments were resumed at a Fifth avenue shoe store yesterday.

Several Liquor Saloons commenced paying specie in change yesterday.

The school buildings of Pittsburgh at present in use will accommodate 15,000 scholars.

Pittsburgh Councils.—A Special Meeting is called for this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock.

Thos. Eeds was fined ten dollars and costs for interfering with a passing fifteenth amendment.

A very interesting letter, *from* "Our Own Correspondent," will be found on the second page of to-day's paper.

The damage to the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph was repaired yesterday, and the telegraph is in working order again.

Conductors on the street cars are beginning to handle coin. A considerable amount was taken up on the Allegheny and Manchester line yesterday.

A drunken individual wallowing in the mud on Liberty street yesterday was all that was passing strange or served to make an item from that quarter.

Silver three, five and ten cent pieces are in great demand, owing to several of the retail merchants buying them, preparatory to paying specie in change.

A meat wagon, while passing over Wood street, Allegheny, yesterday forenoon, came to a sudden halt by the breaking of the axle. Damage slight.

Ten Dollars.—James McCann was fined ten dollars by the Mayor for striking Pat Meehan, a fellow boarder with whom a slight misunderstanding had occurred.

John M. Baun, charged Fides Rowinger with having stolen two chisels and some iron from his blacksmith shop in Shaler township. Alderman Arent issued a warrant for his arrest.

To-day, March 10th, is the last day of grace given to make income returns. After to-day the Assessors are directed to add fifty per cent. to all those who fail to comply with the law.

A wagon loaded with cinders took fire while passing along Smithfield street yesterday, and threatened to assume a moving destructive element, but for the energies of some cold water men.

Another Notary.—The commission of Max. Schamberg, recently appointed a Notary Public for Allegheny county, has been received at the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for Allegheny county.

We heard of several owners of houses who are paying ground rent being served with notices yesterday that the land owners would demand gold or its equivalent for their quarterly rent, due next April.

Officer Rivers arrested Thomas Martin at Trimble's Varieties last night on a charge of larceny, he having, it is alleged, on Monday last, stolen an Monongahela House last Thursday and disposed of it at a pawnbroker's.

Thomas Maithouser made information before Alderman Mullen yesterday charging John Philips, a young man with knocking him down, of course without provocation. The accused was held for a hearing Both parties reside in the Third ward.

Officers Elected—Pittburgh Commandary No. 1, Knights Templar, elected the following officers Tuesday evening: E. C., George Gibbs, Gen. Geo. Naeld, C. C., Wm. Little, P., Geiter, C. Shidle; S. W., D. P. Estep; J. W., David Watt; T., Chas. A. Colton; R., T. W. Wright.

Directors Elected—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday resulted as follows: J Edgar Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Wister Morris, George Black, Pittsburgh; Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy and John Rice.

Before Alderman Taylor, George Cassidy made information charging Christ. Heil with assault and battery, alleging that without cause or provocation the defendant had attacked and beaten him. The case having been held for a hearing, was yesterday dismissed on the non-appearance of the prosecutor.

Corporal punishment as a means of discipline, is almost abolished in the Pittsburgh schools, since October last. In the year previous to that time it was estimated that the total number of floggings administered, aggregated over seventy-five thousand. A little investigation, by the authorities proved wholesome.

Emanuel Elwanger has a fast horse, and likewise his neighbor, Wm. Partridge. As to whose was the most swift of foot a dispute arose between the parties yesterday, which finally resulted in Emanuel bringing suit before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, charging Partridge with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Temperance Lecture.—Dr. G. W. Powell, of London, will deliver a lecture before the Allegheny Temperance League this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. J. B. Clark's church, corner of Sandusky street and Stockton avenue. His subject will be, "The Cause of a Drunkard; or, the Life and Character of the Gifted Edgar A. Poe."

Conrad Wagner, a resident of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, brought suit before Alderman Renter, charging Jerry Smith with assault and battery, the two having participated in a mutual knock down. A cross suit was entered by defendant charging Wagner with disorderly conduct, but further litigation was stayed by each defendant paying his costs.

Before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, A. Leimbach made oath on yesterday charging John Schutz with assault and battery, alleging that defendant had choked his little girl, but scarcely was he done making his charges when Schutz appeared, alleging that Leimbach had choked his little boy. The party considering themselves now square settled the matter by each defendant paying the costs.

Held for Trial.—Mayor Brush had one of those perplexing cases before him yesterday in which Sarah Ann Wine charged one Fannie Sweeny with adultery, alleging that the defendant had lured into her ways and pleasure Sarah Ann's son, as they would most as if by magic; and as Fannie declared her intention of holding fast to the young man even after returning from punishishment, the case was held for Court.

John P. Myers was yesterday arrested and brought before Alderman McMasters, on the oath of A. J. Young charging him with having obtained goods under false pretenses. The plaintiff keeps a store in Port Perry, and alleges that Myers procured of him goods to the amount of $80, representing that he owned property in Coultersville, but was yesterday arrested on board a boat about starting for New Orleans, the untruthfulness of his statements having been discovered. He gave bail for appearance at Court.

Library Lecture.—At Lafayette Hall this evening, Wendell Phillips will deliver his celebrated lecture on that distinguished Irish patriot, Daniel O'Connell, a subject that affords much comment, and with Mr. Phillips' giant intellect and grand oratorial powers our people may expect to hear one of the best lectures that has been delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association this season. The advantage of this lecture is two fold and the hearers if not pleased with the sentiment, cannot fail to be entertained with the style of delivery and a beauty of language characteristic of this great lecturer. No reserved seats. Admission fifty cents.

Saloon Fight.

Tuesday evening a fight occurred in Cheeseman's saloon, Lacock street, Allegheny. Among the principals were Jas. Cornelius and George Bowers. They were on opposite sides in the conflict and of course had unpleasant feelings toward each other. They resorted to litigation to square up. Cornelius made information for surety of the peace against Bowers before Mayor Callow. Bowers entered a cross suit before Alderman Bowden. In both cases the defendants were arrested and held for a hearing.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Finale of the Peighital Tragedy—Execution of Von Bordenberg and Bohner —Last Statements of the Condemned Men.

The finale scene in the Peighital tragedy was enacted at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, at which time Gotlelb Bohner and Albert Von Bordenberg, who were tried and convicted for the murder, on the 17th day of November, 1869, of John Peighital, Sarah Peighital, his wife, and Scott Gardner, an adopted son, were called upon, as an atonement to the offended law, to surrender their lives as the penalty of their crime.

The sickening details of the horrible tripple murder for which they were condemned to die, are doubtless still fresh in the minds of many of our readers, as they were published in full in these columns. It is not our purpose, therefore, to again inflict them upon our readers. Suffice it to say, that on the evening of the 17th of November, 1869, these men visited the house of Peighital, about 7 o'clock, and after killing the inmates plundered the house of over $4,000, and then attempted to cover up their crime by setting fire to the house. They piled the bedding upon the dead bodies and after setting fire to it left, walked to the nearest railway station, where they took the train for Altoona. A gentleman passing the house a short time after the murder had been committed, discovering smoke issuing from the door and windows, entered and found the dead bodies in the center of the room under a smouldering fire.

THE ARREST.

Suspicion at once attached to Von Bordenberg and Bohner, who had been seen loitering in the community for a day or two previous to the murder, and as it was ascertained at the station that they had purchased tickets for Altoona, the authorities at that place were at once telegraphed to and they were arrested. Sufficient evidences to fasten the crime on them were found upon their persons, and they were committed to jail, tried at the December term of Court, found guilty and the sentence of death pronounced upon them. The Governor signed the death warrant, fixing yesterday, March 17th, as the time for carrying it into effect.

THE CONDEMNED.

The condemned men, Albert Von Bordenburg and Gottfried Von Bohner (or Moore), since their conviction and sentence have been confined in the county jail. Bohner is a muscular looking man, with sandy hair, whiskers and mustache, and would fail to create a favorable impression. He was for many years of age, and claimed that he was never married. He had lived in the county previous to the murder for which he suffered death. He had been convicted of robbing a store in Huntingdon, for which he served two years in the Western Penitentiary. Prior to the murder of the Peightals, he had worked in Altoona, and it was there he became acquainted with his companion in crime. During his confinement, until within a few days past, he has been hard to manage, and made several ineffectual attempts to escape, the last attempt being on Thursday last.

Bordenberg was in the thirtieth year of his age, and was rather pleasant in appearance. He had dark brown eyes, dark hair, and was of medium height. During an interview with him yesterday he informed your correspondent that he was born in Hanover and that he came to this country in 1866. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and first worked in Newark, New Jersey. He was afterwards employed in Steinway's piano manufactory in New York. He further stated that in 1867-8 he resided in Pittsburgh, and boarded for three months at "Switzer Hall," on Fourth street. He was employed as deck hand on the steamer Echo, running between Pittsburgh and Oil City. After leaving Pittsburgh he went to Tyrone, and subsequently to Hollidaysburg, where he worked about a month. He than returned to Tyrone, but was shortly afterwards arrested on a charge of stealing carpenter tools in Hollidaysburg, he was taken back, tried, convicted and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for one year, the term commencing May 7, 1867, and expiring in 1868. After his imprisonment he returned to Altoona, and after some time became acquainted with Bohner. He seemed to feel his position more deeply than his companion, and several times during the conversation repeated the assertion that his only punishment in the hereafter, and that he was ignorant of the deed until he was arrested. He acknowledged that they had gone for the purpose of robbery, but that murder was not intended. It is proper to say, however, that these statements are not received with much credence. Both parties had opportunities for religious instruction. Rev. Mr. Steckel, of the German Reformed church, was in constant attendance, and both asserted their trust in the future. Bordenbery partook of the communion on Sunday last.

CONFESSIONS AND STATEMENTS.

Since the arrest of the accused men, both before and after the trial, they have made confessions and statements, all of which have been published except those last written, which were prepared a day or two prior to the execution. They were written in German and were translated by Rev. Mr. Steckel for publication. They read as follows:

FINAL STATEMENT OF GOTTLEB VAN BOHNER.

The last will of one about to die: Beloved in the Lord! It is a matter of labor to collect my thoughts to say unto you my farewell. I pray all whom I may have offended not to treasure up anger against me, but to pardon me since I am about to recall, and I do now recall all befors I depart. I depart this life with the consciousness that I am at peace with God. I therefore take this cup of bitterness with comfort. I place myself immediately before the judgment seat of God as I approach the snores of death, since I constantly pray and commune with him silently. This causes me comfort and happiness here and hereafter. I speak in this manner to God and not to man; I feel myself offended in this when men undertake to teach me. I have in Germany myself led in prayer meeting, and know to well that a man can by himself be converted. I have myself experienced the righteousness, since I have walked the broad way and left the "narrow way which leadeth unto life." Whether man will pardon me I know not, yet I hope that God will have mercy on me at the last day of judgment. Beloved citizens of Huntingdon, mit it. Your sins are too frightful to allow you power to tell the truth. Neither can you humble yourself before the throne of our Lord Jesus Christ. I can assure you that you will soon regret it. So far as I am concerned you can do as you choose, but pray tell me what pleasure this can be to you that I be hung with you? I have fortunately not depended much on you. You have no feeling for your fellow man. In the trun I believed very confidently that the Court would not condemn me to die, since I went with you with the sole purpose of stealing this money; nor have I taken the life of any man; in full consciousness of which also I can die. If you reflect upon this affair; how terribly you battered this woman's head with the shovel; how bestechingly she begged you to spare her life, you will perceive who will accuse you when we shall appear before the tribunal of God.

I cannot consider it just that you should be believed more than myself, since I told the truth from the first time we came here, which appears not to have been considered before the court. All this I did not know in time, or else I would have told all myself at once; and I was asked whether I had anything to say. I had the confidence that those who had the law in hand, to whom I told these things, would cause these things to operate in the proceedings, but this did not happen according as it appeared to me afterward. When a man cannot confide in those who are in authority what can I do who am a prisoner. I cannot speak English; do not know the laws of this country, and have no friend who could do anything in my favor. Neither have I money wherewith to make friends. I could do nothing more for myself than what I did, viz: to tell the truth, which, as I said before, could not condemn me to death; for in Germany the law is such that whosoever does not take the life of any many cannot be condemned to death. This also I take for granted, that I was in company where no more left than the confidence which I have in our Father which is in Heaven.

It will by this time have appeared who the real murderer is. However, the world will have pronounced upon one, who will have to be executed. I receive the answer now from every one that it is too late. (To save one unjustly condemned! Is this justice?) This I leave in the hands of Him who rules over us, who established the powers that be. Upon the consciences of those who wield this authority may this responsibility rest. I will not, nor is it in my power to prosecute revenge against any man. I commit all into the hands of the Lord our God. He is the great Judge. He says: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." In Him I place my trust; in Him I live and die.

It is true only the few profess His name; so it falls to my lot, like unto Him; every one cried "away with Him;" so it is now; no one takes mercy on me, except One, and that is God. It is indeed a matter of no small amount to me to take leave of the world in the best years of my life, and it may well be a matter of regret for all such as could be sorrowful for them to me. Many who think of me after my death will see my spirit flit before their eyes.

It is true that I did what I should not have done, in this, that I shared the money because I knew nothing of the murder. Yet this cannot condemn me to death. Men may think of me what they please; *I know that I took the life of no man, and Almighty God is my witness.*

Now return my sincere thanks to each one who showed me a kindness during the time of my imprisonment and to every one.

ALBERT BORDENBERG.

THE EXECUTION.

At an early hour yesterday morning the streets of the town were thronged with people, and the crowd continued to increase during the day. Sheriff Neely had for several days been besieged by persons for tickets of admission to the execution, but owing to the want of room in the jail yard the number of tickets had to be limited. Enterprising individuals had erected platforms on the hill side overlooking the jail yard, on which standing room sold at a premium.

The spiritual advisers of the condemned men remained with them the entire night Tuesday, and at nine o'clock Wednesday morning held religious services in the cells. Five minutes after twelve o'clock the Sheriff accompanied by his Deputy, entered the cells and announced to the prisoners that their time had arrived. After the usual preparation the solemn procession formed and started.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The condemned ascended the scaffold at half past twelve with firm steps and took the positions assigned them on the trap. A hymn in German was then arranged, prayer in German was offered in behalf of the unfortunate men by Rev. J. H. Sykes, of the Reformed Church. After the prayer, one of the clergymen asked Charley if he had anything to say. He replied, "no." Von Bondenberg then read the statement made Tuesday and given above, and appealed to the people to profit by his fate. The speech was read in German, but the tone was earnest and feeling. After concluding, Bohner said "we were both in the house together, both helped to kill, and we both are going to die together." Von Bordenberg replied: "It is a shame. You ought not to say that at the last moment. It is inhuman." Rev. Steckel then offered a prayer in German. The last few words then said, and all descended from the platform except the Sheriff. Von Bordenberg said: "O Lord, beyond the skies, forgive my sins and take my poor soul up into Thy Kingdom Amen, Amen."

THE DROP.

Black caps were then placed over the heads and the noose adjusted about the necks of the condemned. Bohner, after the cap had been drawn over his head, made some remarks in German, but they could not be heard. The signal was then given, and in a moment the bodies of the wretched men were suspended between heaven and earth.

TAKEN DOWN

The drop fell at fifteen minutes of one o'clock. In ten minutes Albert died, and four minutes later the convulsive twitchings of Bohner's body ceased. At the expiration of twenty five minutes Drs. Neely, Thompson, Mitchell and Baumbaugh, who were in attendance, pronounced life extinct. The bodies were slowly lowered and placed in plain black coffins which had been placed below the scaffold. After an examination the physicians stated that Bordenberg's neck had been dislocated, but that Bohner had died from strangulation.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

An Embankment Caves in—A Citizen Killed—Distressing Occurrence—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday about noon a very distressing accident occurred in Allegheny, which resulted in the death of a respected citizen. The victim was Mr. Charles A. Hotchkiss, who resided on Franklin street near Beaver avenue. He had a lot of men engaged in grading off a portion of the lot in the rear of the Sixth ward school house, corner of Juniata and Charters streets. The embankment was about ten feet high, and was composed of gravelly soil, which crumbled easily, but no difficulty had been experienced in keeping it squared as the work progressed. The men had all gone to dinner, when Mr. Hotchkiss took up a new pick which he had just purchased, and struck it into the embankment at his feet, intending to leave it there for the men. At this minute a large mass of stones and gravel became loosened from the top and fell over upon him before he could turn around. He was instantly crushed to the earth. A boy passing at the time witnessed the accident and immediately procured help. The injured man was taken to his residence about a square off and Dr. J. H. Groard summoned. Upon examination it was discovered that his right side was crushed, his leg and arm broken and his spine hurt. The physician at once pronounced his injuries fatal. He lived in an unconscious state about fifteen minutes after being taken into the house, when death came to his relief.

The victim was between forty-five and fifty years of age and came to Allegheny a few years ago from Wellington, Connecticut, and was in comfortable circumstances. He leaves a wife and two children. The family have no relatives in this part of the country and it is designed to take the body back to Wellington for burial, the friends there having been notified of the sad occurrence, and telegraphing they would be here to-day.

The deceased although he had been only a short time in the city, had many friends, and was highly respected as an upright, public spirited citizen.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon the remains yesterday afternoon, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Duquesne Way Business Property.

The 120 feet front on Duquesne way, to be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms next Tuesday evening, is an unusual opportunity to secure valuable business property. It is the premises lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, at the corner Fifth or Pitt street. There will be also five adjoining lots, each 20 feet front on Pitt street, and one lot of 60 feet front. The contemplated extension of Fifth avenue along Cecil alley to Duquesne way, and erection of the Tripartite bridge at the Point, will in a very few years make this among the most valuable locations in our city, as it already is for many present businesses.

THE WORK HOUSE.

Some Account of the Buildings and Other Arrangements of the Institution.

On Monday we enjoyed the opportunity of a visit to Claremont Springs, or perhaps more intelligibly speaking, the Work House. As our readers are aware, this heretofore much needed institution is located in Ross township, on the north side of the Allegheny river. The location is undoubtedly a healthy one, and for this and many other reasons the selection of the site is to be commended. The building when completed will have cost $350,000—perhaps more, but those who may take trouble to visit and inspect it, and make themselves acquainted with its conduct, will feel that the investment is good for the county.

THE BUILDINGS

stand parallel with the river, covering five hundred feet in length, and distant from the Western Penna. Railroad about two hundred feet. The center block is one building is fifty by one hundred feet and three stories high, having also in addition a handsome tower. The wings east and west, which stand back about fifty feet from the front of the centre building, are two hundred feet in length, fifty-three feet in depth, and (onestory) thirty-six feet in height to the cornice. Each is ornamented at the front end corner by a handsome tower, that for the most part of stone. The base, doorways, window caps, cornice, &c, of the whole front of the building are of cut stone, and barring the shields of the windows of the wings, the establishment has a pleasant, hospitable look. In the rear of the center building is a short wing, three stories high, with kitchen and laundry on the first floor, male and female hospitals, physicians' office, &c., on the second floor, and the chapel and library rooms on the third floor. A small building also stands back, containing the engine, boilers, &c.

Two hundred feet in the rear of the buildings are yet to be erected the work shops, which will occupy a structure four hundred feet long and forty feet deep, and be divided into sections. This building will be two stories high, while the sections will be separated by brick walls. All the brick and stone work of the main building and wings have been completed, and the east wing is finished and partly occupied, there being now in the institution about 200 inmates.

Mr. John McDonald, of Allegheny City, is the superintendent of construction, to whom we are indebted for information regarding the buildings.

THE CENTRE BUILDING.

The main entrance to the centre building will be reached by a short flight of broad stone steps, and from thence the Superintendent's room, or the office of the institution, will be reached at will. The chief feature of the house is the accommodations for their families in this building. Within it is tastefully finished with walnut and yellow pine, and all modern conveniences are provided for. Here we find all the gas fixtures complete, and the electric bell system, by which each side of which iron doors open into the two wings, from which all movements of prisoners can be seen. On the second floor is the library, a very pleasant room, lighted from the centre above and having a large circular opening through the floor into the guard room. Further back on the first floor is the kitchen, neatly arranged, and opening into it the laundry, containing three very large washing machines operated by steam. Above these again are male and female hospitals, &c., a handsome chapel and offices.

THE PRISON WINGS.

The last wing is intended for the female prisoners and the west wing for the males, the former, however, only being completed, is now occupied by the men, none of the other sex as yet having been committed. A very great improvement over any other prison in this part of the country has been introduced here. We refer to the construction of the cells along the centre instead of the sides of the wings. There are four tiers of cells standing back to back, thus affording ample light in each from the windows in the sides of the building and a fine board walk or hall around them. They are three hundred and twenty separate cells, four by seven feet and seven feet high, and four congregate cells. At the extreme east end is a large store room, and between it and the range of cells are bath and wash rooms. The beds are attached to the sides of the cells, and can be let down and up as occasion requires. Round each of the upper tiers is a handsome walk, with iron railings, and a stairway to them is located at the west end of the range. In the west wing there will be two hundred and eighty separate cells and four large cells. Each cell is ventilated by a flue.

THE ENGINE, SPRING, &c.

The engine building, presided over by Mr. W. E. Russell, is a model of neatness. It contains a set of boilers and a fine engine, built by McIntosh, Hemphill & Co. From here an abundance of heat is furnished through the buildings and steam power is provided for the laundry, &c.

The Work House land occupies fifty acres. One of the most interesting points to visit there is the spring, located on the hill about eight hundred feet back of the buildings and one hundred and fourteen feet above the river level. The water is clear and pure and in the greatest abundance. A neat reservoir of masonry has been built and pipes laid, by which ample force is obtained to supply the boilers and the whole of the buildings. Mr. David McKinney has been engaged as gardener.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

It is but recently that the Board of Managers of the Institution have been able to engage a Superintendent who, from experience and qualifications, would in their opinion fill the position. The man selected is Hon. Henry Cordier, until lately Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, and he is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow to take charge. Mr. Cordier has been very highly recommended, but his best recommendation is his able management of the prison named, where, it is said, the income last year was $25,000 over the expenses.

Mr. Peter Keil, Jr., of Sharpsburg, Deputy Superintendent, has had charge of the House since its opening and has given satisfaction. He is assisted by Geo. W. Gillespie, of this city, and John S. Edgar, of Allegheny, as keepers. In the finished and occupied part of the buildings everything is clean and neat, and the prisoners, especially those who have had experience in our other prisons, are much pleased with their treatment here. Work, sunlight and air make them strong and healthy, and they do not show the bleached features common in our county jails.

FREDDY DIEHL, SOAP MAKER.

In a board shanty some distance in the rear of the east wing the party whom we accompanied found the well known "Freddy Diehl." He is "boss" in the soap factory and seems to enjoy himself. An officer of the house told Freddy that it was said that there was too much lye in his soap, whereupon the "veritable" Diehl insisted that there was more *lie* in the assertion. He picked up a large piece of soft, and in exhibiting it claimed that Warden Scandret never had such soap at *his* hotel. On leaving Freddy said that if any of the poor crowd that had no tobacco, where upon a paper was handed him. Mr. Diehl then proceeded to his work contentedly.

SERIOUS FALL.

The Result of a Misstep—A Lady Severely Injured — Almost Frozen to Death.

Yesterday morning at an early hour Mrs. John Patterson, of Allegheny, met with an accident which it is feared will be attended with fatal results. She resides on the Perrysville plank road, at the head of Federal street, a few doors beyond the toll house. She rose very early, in advance of any other member of her family, and started out to get a bucket of water from the spring. In attempting to descend a flight of steps leading from the house to the spring, she missed her footing and fell to the ground below, a distance of twelve or fifteen feet. In coming down she struck her forehead above the left eye against a step and was entirely rendered senseless. In this condition she lay for some time until some of the family awoke and observed her lying on the ground. She was immediately carried into the house and Dr. B. B. Smith summoned. It was found that she had suffered a severe contusion on the forehead and apparently had been otherwise injured. From the exposure to the cold she was almost frozen, and when picked up seemed as if dead. Medical attention revived her somewhat, but she remained delirious during the day and the physician considers her recovery doubtful. She is a lady of middle age and the mother of a large family. The fact that she is *encente*, renders the case much more precarious.

A Sure Remedy.—Lovers of beef, mutton or veal are often vexed to find what they have brought from market to be tough and unsavory. Don't swear about it, but go or send your servants to the stalls of J. F. Bellstein, No. 78 Diamond, Pittsburgh, or 39 Diamond, Allegheny market, where none but the best that money will buy is kept. Hege you will find the remedy for all such vexation. Try it, try it! and thank us for this advice. TH

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge Mc. Candless.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.—In the case of William Smith *et al.* vs. Wightman and Anderson, the jury found that the fact set forth in the specifications were not true.

C. M. Garrison and Sidney Fuller vs. C. H. Fisher. On motion of Mr. Lucas leave granted to withdraw specifications of objections to Bankrupt's discharge.

Alonzo Inskeep *et al.* vs. Jenkins, Nash and Company. On motion of Judge Shannon leave granted to withdraw specifications of objections to bankrupts discharge.

Charles Frisbee vs. W. R. Thomas, case continued and ordered on the argument list.

W. A. Crawford & Co. vs. Wm. Burns. Case continued by consent to next term.

United States vs. Marshall S. Clark. On motion of Mr. Butterfield, rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence, upon his giving security for costs and judgment.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

The grand jury found bills of indictment against the following named persons:

Michael Dougherty, for emptying packages of distilled spirits without defacing stamps.

Taper Hunsinger, distilling without payment of special tax, with intent to defraud the Government.

Henry Homistein, distilling without payment of a special tax.

P. T. Barber and Ambrose Henderson, rectifying without paying special tax; filling casks not properly stamped, and keeping fraudulent books.

Phineas P. Barber and Ambrose Henderson, emptying packages of distilled spirits without effacing stamps.

Max Long, selling cigars and tobacco without stamps.

James McGregan, emptying packages of distilled spirits without effacing stamps.

Joseph Poass, emptying packages of tobacco without destroying stamps; selling stamps that had been once used, and selling stamped portions of packages from which tobacco had been removed.

Lucius H. Strickland, John Fawcett and Albert H. Platte, conspiring to defraud the government of tax on tobacco.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.—In the case of Hutchinson for himself and for use of others vs. School District of Indiana township, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $5,742 10, to be distributed between them at the rate of eighty per cent. on the amount of the obligations held by them, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

The case of Bowers vs. Donnelly, previously reported, was resumed, but had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

6 Kreuzkamp vs. Gready.
52 Flanigan vs. Gibson et al.
56 Kerr vs. McClelland et al.
57 Kendall vs. Bryson et al.
64 Rees vs. Morrow.
65 Caldwell & Bro. vs. Milligan.
74 Sample vs. Same.
75 Riddell vs. Duff.
89 Mestrezat vs. McCullough & Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.—In the case of Aul vs. Bolander, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff as against John Bolander Sr., in the sum of $50 and for the defendant as to John Bolander Jr.

The case of Cook vs. Mills, *sci. fa.* on a judgment, was then taken up. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,338,00 payable in gold and silver coin of the United States.

Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike Road Company, vs. The Oakland Passenger Railway Company, action on a contract. Under the contract each party were required to pay one half the expence of keeping the road in repair. Jury out.

Horn vs. Abbott, action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $257,66.

Steen vs. Hutchinson. Action to recover balance due on a mule trade. The plaintiff purchased a mule from defendant for $275 which he afterwards returned and exchanged for another because the first one did not suit him. The mule he received in exchange, as alleged, was only valued by defendant at $200, leaving a balance of $75 in his (plaintiff's) favor, which the present suit was brought to recover. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

216. Parke et al. vs. Pa. Salt Manufacturing Company.
187. Peoples vs. McClure.
219. Bissell vs. McClure township.
269. Moor vs. Crone.
277. Smith vs. Trich.
287. Hazlett vs. Allegheny Insurance Co.
561. Haslins vs. Swan.
364. Reed vs. Clark.
398. Hallman & Rahm vs. Poor & Reed.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.—Court opened at ten o'clock A. M. Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. D. P. Hatch and David Hatch, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, Mrs. Mary A. Bratt prosecutrix. The prosecutrix, it appears, rented a house from the defendants on Willow street, in the fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, a portion of which was occupied by another family. There was a small amount of rent due, and the Messrs. Hatches, thinking the occupants of the house were moving out in order to avoid paying the rent, took possession of the house during the prosecutrix's absence and detained her household goods. The goods were recovered by a writ of replevin. Jury out.

David Griffith, indicted for *fornex et cet*, Margaret Campston, prosecutrix, was arraigned and entered a plea of guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 to the Guardians of the Poor of Allegheny county, $50 to the prosecutrix, the further sum of $30 to the Guardians of the Poor for lying in expenses and the costs of prosecution.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Newmeyer, indicted for incestuous fornication, Theresa Neymeyer, his daughter, prosecutrix. The case was tried at the September term of Court and a verdict of guilty rendered, and a new trial granted. When the prosecuting witness was called up to be sworn she said she did not care about swearing any more; she had been sworn several times before, and if they did not believe her it was no use to swear any more. The Court informed her that she would have to be sworn and that she must be careful and tell nothing but the truth.

She at length consented to be sworn, and after answering a few questions refused to answer. The District Attorney and Court both endeavored to get her to answer but she persistently declined. She said that she would rather take back what she had said on the former trial. What she said at that time was said in madness, and she did not want to send him to the penitentiary. The Court informed her that she would have to tell all she knew about the matter.

Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the defendant, asked the Court to instruct the witness as to the position she occupied, that she was not bound to answer any questions that criminated herself, but beyond that she must tell all that she knew, otherwise she would be punished. She then related her disgusting story, entirely too disgusting for publication in these columns.

The Commonwealth rested the case on the testimony of the prosecuting witness.

Mr. Swartzwelder, in opening the case, said to the Court that an apology was necessary for his appearance in the case, as the District Court and jury, on account of the unnatural disgusting charge. And was he not firmly convinced that the charge was false and without foundation, and that the man was innocent, not even his professional oath or any consideration whatever would induce him to appear in his defense. He then addressed the jury briefly. A number of witnesses were called as to the character of the girl, after which Court adjourned. The case will be resumed this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

238. Com. vs. Wm. Lynch.
318. " Wm. Wingroth.
324. " John C. Ruechler.
24. " John Labiatre.
35. " Wm. Haley.
206. " James Johnson.
29. " Patrick Burke.
30. " John Waldier.
31. " Patrick Dunn.
32. " Elizabeth Eisenbeis.
33. " P. H. Johnston et al.
34. " Albert Keller.
35. " James Harlon.
38. " Isaac J. McKinley.
39. " Jos. V. Kerr, 3 cases.
41. " George A. Nelson.
37. " Samuel Johnston et al.

All Accounts must be Settled.

All persons indebted to J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, on book account or in any other way, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the eleventh day of March instant, as the business of the firm will be wound up finally on that day. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Goods will be sold until that date at Administrators' Sale at great reduction in prices, as everything must be sold.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

An Interesting Report—Progress of Our Schools—How They are Managed—A Year's Review—Some Interesting Figures.

The first annual report of Superintendent Luckey, of the City Schools, has been received. It is a very neatly arranged and printed pamphlet of ninety-six pages, containing a full account of the schools for the year ending June, 1869, together with a mass of statistical information of an important character, and a resume of the history of the schools from their organization here. Accurate lithographs of the principal buildings, embellish and add to the attractiveness of the pamphlet.

Every topic of interest connected with school management and prosperity and progress is touched upon, and many new and valuable suggestions thrown out, some of which have recently been adopted with decided success. The Superintendent speaks with pleasure of the increased public interest taken in the schools during the year. This is evinced in the erection of new school houses, the adoption of new plans looking to the greater efficiency of the system, the provisions for the erection of a High school building, and, more than all, the unusual attendance of citizens as visitors. Of the growth of the schools the report says: "From a few rented rooms on unpleasant alleys in 1835, our school accommodations have grown to thirty-two buildings, mostly well located, having all the modern conveniences and capable of comfortably seating over 15,000 pupils. Our new buildings are erected on spacious grounds, properly ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The rooms are large with high ceilings and well illuminated. Bouquets of flowers in season adorn them, and many of the school room walls are adorned with beautiful and attractive pictures, making the school room an attractive place for resort. Especially during the past year progress has been made in this work of beautifying the walls and grounds, and the work is being pushed earnestly forward."

In the matter of school discipline a great reform has been made. In reference to corporeal punishment this is especially observable. Under the new rule, requiring teachers to report all such, the very objectionable practice has been almost abolished, and the teachers have been led to devise more rational plans for controlling pupils. This rule has also had a healthy effect both on teacher and scholar.

Drawing and music have been introduced as regular studies, and the readiness with which they are pursued by the scholars evinces the practicability of such a discipline and cultivation of the aesthetical nature of the children. Great progress has been made in both these branches, as well as in those of calisthenics, which, however, has not yet been so generally adopted.

The report further contains a complete history of the Central Board of Education, its organization, membership, &c., and of the Central High School, and all matters of importance in relation thereto, together with a list of its pupils and a record of its graduating classes.

Connected with the report is an appendix from which we glean a few interesting figures. During the year 204 teachers were employed in the schools, each having on an average 45 pupils in charge. There was an average daily attendance of 7,129 scholars; 12,329 in all entered during the year. The total amount paid teachers was $121,557 45. The cost per pupil, estimating on the average daily attendance, was $16 75, and on the full enrolment. $9 62. In the pupils there were 8,188 families represented. The largest number were American, the next German, and the third Irish.

The High School cost $14,089.73, and the Colored Schools $2,840.69 during the year. The school property is valued at $784,197,00. The Ralston school house, situated on Penn and Fifteenth streets, valued at $102,000, is first on the list, Moorhead, corner of Greenville and Enoch streets, is the largest, and will comfortably seat 1,100 pupils.

The report contains many other items of interest which would would repay active consideration. It is very methodically arranged, and written in a clear, vigorous, attractive style, which makes the reading of it, unusually interesting. Prof. Luckey deserves the highest praise for the faithful, accurate and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duty.

Timber Inspector and Measurer.

"An Act to provide for the appointment of an inspector and measurer of timber for the county of Allegheny" has been reported in the State House of Representatives by the local Judiciary Committee. It provides that the judges of the Common Pleas court shall appoint such officer, whose office shall be convenient to the Herr's island timber market, and who shall receive a fee of two cents per thousand feet measured, who shall hold his office until Jan. 1st, 1872. The duties of this officer shall be to inspect and measure all hewn and round timber in the log offered for sale in the county, and mark with keel on each stick inspected and measured the number of feet lineal and number of inches diameter, and on each raft the name of the owner and number thereof. He shall inspect all timber before measuring, and if any be found shakey or decayed make due allowance thereof in the lineal measure, denoting the number of feet thrown off by the mark X on each stick at the point of the defective part, any stick wholly defective to be so marked: shall bore into any part of any suspected stick to detect defect therein; shall attend to such measuring and inspecting when called upon; shall give certificate for each raft or lot of lumber measured, designating the number of raft or lot, the number of feet lineal and cubic feet of each stick. Before entering upon his duties he shall be sworn and give bond in $2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties; shall have power to appoint deputies, who shall keep a book in which shall enter all his measurements separately, with the names of persons for whom the measurements were made, such book to be open for inspection at all times. He shall, at the end of the year, make out the duties mentioned the sum of *fifty cents* for each 1,000 thousand cubic feet of lumber measured and inspected by him; shall keep accounts of all fees received by him and his deputies, and pay over to the treasurer of the county twenty per centum thereof. He or his deputies shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the purchase or selling of timber, under penalty of $100 for each raft or part of a raft bought or sold